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No. 6. A DOUBLE PIANOFORTE of the best Rosewood, playable in the usual way, and *self-playing* at the same time, so that its own music can be imitated or accompanied whilst playing—the music available for this Instrument exceeds the limits of an advertisement. A Catalogue is published from which selections may be made. Price of the Pianoforte alone. Rs. 2,500.

No. 7. AN OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE, with double apparatus similar to the above (No. 6) but of plainer finish and smaller. The metal works exposed to view on this Instrument are all *Electro Silvered*. The whole, with 50 pieces of self-performing Musical attachments, Rs. 1,500.

No. 8 and 9. BROADWOOD'S AND COLLARD'S Instruments, second hand—very good Pianos well worth an inspection, having been only two or three years in Bombay, and in excellent order. Open to an offer.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

HERBERT & Co. offer to public notice the following Original Stereoscopic Slides, specially published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company under the sanction of the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Price per dozen.—Rs. 18 Cash.

Original Stereoscopic Slides.
Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, from a marble bust, by Noble, International Exhibition.
His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort from a marble bust by Noble, International Exhibition.
The Grand Nave, from the Eastern Dome, giving a complete view of the interior of the building from East to West.
The Grand Nave, from the Western Dome, ditto ditto, from West to East.
The Italian Court giving also a receding view of Gibson's celebrated "Tinted Venus."
The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)
The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View.)
The North-East Gallery of Architectural designs.
The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)
The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View)
The Glass Court. (Second View.)
(*The above is a remarkably effective Stereoscopic View.*)
The Grecian Court. (First View.)
The Foreign Picture Gallery. (First View), giving in the Photograph the copy of Vandyke's Charles 1st.
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The Foreign Picture Gallery. (Second View.)
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Machinery. (Fourth View.) Western Annexe.
Glass by Naylor and Co.
Engraved Glass, by Do.
Two exquisite Stereoscopic effects.
Works in Terra Cotta,
Austrian Court, (Seventh View.)

STATUARY AND SCULPTURE.

The Roman Court. (First View.)
Venus, by Canova, from the Original Statue.
Paphne, Bust, by Marshall Wood.
The Fortune Teller, by Giuglini.
The Sybil (from the Roman Court.)
L'Angeli dell' Ariosto, Pihagni.
Venus (tinted in the original Sculpture.) By T. Gibson, R.A.
N.B.—This Sculpture has excited the same amount of interest as the oil painting of the "Christian Martyr" by Paul de la Roche.
La Pieta, by Antonio Cali.
A Girl reading, by Magni.
Nymph and Cupid, by Miller, exhibited by Her Majesty.
Modesty, by Corbellini.
The Sleep of Sorrow, the Dream of Joy, R. Monti.
Zephyr and Flora Dancing, Benzoni.
The Daughter of Sion, Salvini.
The Death of Marmion, Baily.
"He reared his broken sword on high, and shouted Victory."
The Orphan. E. Norchi.
Socrates. Pietro Magni.
Cock fighting. A. Pelloli.

HERBERT & Co. believe that the above collection comprises *most* of the best Stereoscopic Views of the Exhibition of 1862. The publishing of the Views is a monopoly of the London Stereoscopic Company, and although *upwards of one hundred and thirty Views have* been taken, many of them are eminently stupid and uninteresting.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR, by Paul de la Roche. The above master-piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist with the permission of the owner. Plain Rs. 1-8, beautifully colored after the original, Rs. 2-8.

THE CRUCIFIXION, (after Albert Durer,) Plain Rs. 1-8.

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BELLASARIO, (after Gerard) Colored Rs. 2-8.

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HERBERT & Co. have also a large number of highly interesting Cartes de Visite size subjects exquisitely Colored Rs. 2-8 each.

A LIST OF STATUARY, VIEWS, &c.
FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.
RECEIVED BY HERBERT & Co.

Sleep of Sorrow and Dream of Joy	Monti.
Venus	Gibson.
Reading Girl	Magni.
Venus	Neilekens.
Nymph and Cupid	Theed.
Children at Play	Manfredini.
Nymph of Diana	Albertine.
The Fortune Teller	Guglielmi.
Lady Godiva	Thomas.
A Bacchante	Barrata.
Caractacus	Foley.
La Pieta	
Nymph and Cupid	Nollekens.
Ditto ditto	Muller.
Highland Mary	Brodie.
Finding of Moses	Spencer.
La Musidoradelle Staigani	Thompson.
Egeria	J. H. Foley.
Rebecca at the Well	Davis.
Britomartis	E. Wyon.
Religion	A. Gatley.
Socrates	Magni.
Venus	Canova.
First Footsteps	Magni.
Daphne	M. Wood.
Go to Sleep	Durham.
Puck	Miss Hosmer.
Boy with Birds' Nest	
Eve before the Fall	Pietro Dal Negro.
Venus Rising from the Sea	Fraikin.
La Bagnante	Tantardini.
Cupid Captive	Calder Marshall.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

REGISTERED VICTORIA PATTERN, CONCAVE GLASS INSULATORS FOR PIANOFORTES.

The above beautifully constructed and novel Insulating Resonator is strongly recommended and adopted by all the leading Pianists of Europe; it answers the twofold purpose of insulating the instrument from the non-conducting medium of the floor on which it is generally placed, and of preserving the Piano from the effects of damp.

Experience in its use has proved the advantage gained with regard to improved tone, and the injuries which are so constantly resulting to the Piano from the effects of the absorbent nature of the carpet or mat on which it stands, are effectually obviated.

The Insulators are of the richest quality of glass, and each single one has been tested to *bear double the weight of a Grand Pianoforte.*

Price of the Royal Victoria Glass Insulating Resonator.—The set of Four in Transparent Crystal, in rich light Amber Colour, in pure Opal (milk white) or in other colours, Rs. 12, cash.

SETS OF THREE IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

One of the first authorities in Europe has given it as his decided opinion that "The Royal Victoria Insulator is the only perfect invention of its kind; and in it are happily combined elegance of design, strength, and excellence of workmanship, with *practical and acknowledged utility*. It has deservedly met with the success that has attended its invention."

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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Continued.

COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery; producing even, single, and unbroken lengths of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its degree.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices, and notably amongst others in those hereafter enumerated, and by numerous Artists, Architects, Surveyors, Engineers, &c.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching.	Rs. 2-12 per doz.
HH harder for outline.	do.
HHH very hard for Architects.	do.
HB hard and black.	do.
B black for shading.	do.
BB softer and very black.	do.
F firm for general drawing.	do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black.	Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick.	do.

BY ANOTHER MAKER.

HHH very hard, for Engineers.	Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard.	do.
H rather hard.	do.
F fine, for sketching.	do.
HB hard and black.	do.
B black for shading.	do.
BB soft and black.	do.
BBB extra soft and black.	Rs. 4.
BBBBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead.	Rs. 6 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B. B. the very best quality selected. Rs. 1. per box.

Account Book Pencils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without leaving a trace. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above assortment of Superior Pencils the following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are available, viz:

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality	Rs. 3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine)	„ 2 8 „
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Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils, first quality, lead all through	„ 1 8 „
Do. do. second quality	„ 1 0 „
School Pencils, through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen or	„ 3 0 per gross,

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders up to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

THE PRINCESS FLUTINAS.

HERBERT & Co., have just landed a splendid assortment of new FLUTINAS finished in the highest style of Mosaic-work, the tones are very rich and in perfect tune. Each Instrument is fitted with a strong Mahogany Box lined and padded with Velvet; a book of Music accompanies the Instrument, which is warranted. From Rs. 60 to 80 each.

RARE VIOLINS.

COPY of the celebrated model VIOLIN, designed by ANTROBUS STEINER of the Tyrol; date, 1695—Rs. 100.

COPY of the Model designed by JOSEPH GUARNERIUS; date 1715 each complete—Rs. 90.

COPY of the well known "ANTONIUS STRADINARIUS," 1675.

N. B.—The above three Violins have just arrived from London, each one is fitted in a handsome Walnut-wood case, and is well found in strings, bows, &c. &c.

MECHANICAL PIANOFORTES.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a fresh batch of these truly wonderful Musical Instruments; a visit to their Music Room (*which is on the upper floor*) will amply repay the trouble. The following selection being available for performance throughout the day:—

OVERTURES.

FRA DIAVOLO.
BARBIER DE SEVILLE.
IL LOMBARDI.

OPERATIC PIECES.

DOM PASQUALE, SERENADE.
DIANAH SERENADE.
I PURITANI.
MARIA BARCAROLLE.
DEAD MARCH.
HYMNE NATIONALE RUSSE.
MARLBOROUGH S'EN-VA-T-EN GUERRE.
REVERIE, ETUDE.
JUDAS MACHABEE.
LES FILS DE MARCH.
CARNAVAL DE VENISE.
LA MARSEILLAISE.
DERNIERE PENSEE MUSICAL.
STABAT MATER.

BALLADS.

CALL ME PET NAMES.
ANGELS' WHISPERS.
GOOD OLD HUT AT HOME.
LUCY NEAL.
NELLY BLY.
LILY DALE.
KATEY DARLING.
MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

POLKAS.

ALICE.
CALIFORNIA.
LA POSTE.
HELENE (*Redowa.*)
SOFIA.
TURQUOISE.
POPINA.
REDOWA.
SUZANNA.
ELIZA.
KATHINKA.
JULIA.
DIANA.
MARS.
DRIN DRIN.
ANNA.
BADEN BADEN.
REVE D'AMOUR (*Redowa.*)
JENNY LIND.
CASE DE L'ONCLE TOM.

POLKAS MAZURKAS.

FIRST MAZURKA.
SECOND MAZURKA.
TRIANON.
LA DAME AU GOBEA.
FLEUR D'AMOUR.
LA FILLE DE CAMORN
CLARA.

SCHOTTISCHE.

L ARTISTIQUE.
CLAREMONTE.
CHAMPS ELYSEE.

QUADRILLES.

LA FANCHONNETTE.
LE CAID.
PAIN OF ALMACKS.
LES CHANSONS DE BERBEGUER.
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.
CARNIVAL.
LE DANOIS.
LES LANCIERS
IRLANDAIS.
COUNTRY DANCES.

GALOPS.

HONGROISS.
LE DIABLE A QUATRE.
STURM MARCH.
GUSTAVE III.

The above forms a portion only of the mechanical music, arranged to perform in the Mechanism of the IMPERIAL PIANOFORTE,

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Large size, suitable for framing.

THE INFANT BYRON.
DEATH OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA.
CHRIST DELIVERING THE KEYS TO PETER.
CHRIST AT THE POOL OF SILOAM.
THE ASCENSION FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.
THE MIRACULOUS DRAUGHT OF FISHES.
THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.
MADONA AND INFANT CHRIST.
DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.
THE DELIVERANCE OF SAINT PETER.
CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS.
THE WEEPING SUPPLIANT.
INSTITUTION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.
EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

N. B.—The above are copied from the original pictures,—works of the great masters in private galleries; and also from those at the Great International Exhibition 1862. Can be had framed neatly, each from Rs. 8 to 15.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE.

THE PRINCESS OF DENMARK.—A superb collection of Portraits of this distinguished young lady are to hand by the Steamer, both coloured and plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artist. Colored Rs. 30 per dozen.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price Colored Rs. 30 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one, in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor; and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor and Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WANTED.—A Stewardess on board the Ship *Rhea Sylvia* bound to England. Apply on board.

ALSO, for Sale on board the same Ship, 6 Water Casks, one Copper fastened Boat, 13 feet long, 4½ feet beam, can be rowed by one man.

Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill, Tardeo, on TUESDAY, the 14th April next, at 3 P.M., when the business ordinarily brought forward at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in pursuance of the 21st Clause of the Deed of Copartnership, will be transacted in addition to the following:—

To consider the propriety of extending the periods within which the Half-yearly General Meetings of the Company are required by a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on the 19th June 1862, to be held and to settle what general business is to be transacted at each of such Half-yearly General Meetings.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Thursday Evening, 16th April 1863.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN.

ASSISTED BY
THE OFFICERS OF H. M. 103RD REGT. ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS,
Will have the honor of making her 8th Appearance,
Under the Distinguished Patronage
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR.

The Performance will commence with the Inimitable and Screaming Farce entitled—

HUNTING A TURTLE.

Mr. Turtle	Mr. A. Harrison.
The Hon'ble Mr. Levison	Mr. Godwin.
Smatter	Capt. Smith.
Timothy Dandelion	Mr. F. Bury.
John	Mr. C. W. Reynolds.
Post boy	Mr. James.
Mrs. Turtle	Miss EMMA GRATTAN.

To be followed by for the FIRST TIME in BOMBAY, the BURLESQUE of

FRA DIAVOLO,
OR,
"THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS."

Lord Allcash	Mr. A. Harrison.
Fra Diavalo	Capt. W.
Matteo	Mr. Loudon.
Lorenzo	Mr. Percy Crummles.
Beppo	Mr. F. Bury.
Giacomo	Mr. G. W. Reynolds.
Francesco	Mr. Gibson.
Antonio	Mr. Robson.
LERLINA	Miss EMMA GRATTAN.
Lady Allcash	Miss Whish.

BRIGANDS CARABINEERS, &c. &c.

With NEW SCENERY—DRESSES—PROPERTIES, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

N. B.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats, are issued at the Office of the *Times of India*, only. On the day of performance after 5 o'clock, Tickets can be purchased at the Doors. Doors open at 8, performance to commence at half-past 8.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FAREWELL CONCERT
OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14TH, 1863.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF J. O. PIERCE.

MOST POSITIVELY THEIR VERY LAST APPEARANCE.

The Beneficiare begs respectfully to intimate that having been honoured with a bumper house upon the occasion of his first visit to this City in 1852; in conjunction with the Pioneer Minstrels, known as the NEW YORK SERENADERS, and from the kind approbation received during his recent visit, he is encouraged to hope that this last appeal may award him a continuation of past favours. The Programme will comprise many new and pleasing features among which may be named—SHAKESPERIAN READINGS,—Written expressly for this occasion by DAVE CARSON, who will appear as the JUVENILE TRAGEDIAN, reciting some of the choice passages from the works of the great Author, slightly altered from the Original Text.

Mr. J. O. PIERCE will perform for the first time a Grand Solo upon the Sardinian Tibia, a most Wonderful Instrument only two inches in length, upon which the above will produce the most exquisite tones and Wonderful Manipulation with perfect ease and brilliancy.

Last time of the COMIC SKETCH, by DAVE CARSON and PIERCE, entitled THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

By particular desire will be sung the Original Song, written by J. O. PIERCE,—

Oh Take me to London Again.

Observe the NEW PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Overture	S. F. Minstrels.
Here we come, opening Chorus from Ernani	Minstrels.
We Miss thee Nettie Moore	J. O. Pierce.
Hoop de doo den doo	Dave Carson.
The Spells of memory, Music from Somnambula	T. P. Brower.
Let me Kiss him for his mother	H. C. Campbell.
Dinah Crow	Dave Carson.
Jenny Lane	J. O. Pierce.

Finale to Part First, PIEKEYUNE BUTLER, By DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of ten minutes.

PART II.

Imitation of Scotch Bagpipes	J. O. Pierce.
Comic Lecture	Dave Carson.
Song (original) Oh take me to London	J. O. Pierce.
Ballad, Village Bells (Words and Music by J. O. Pierce)	H. C. Campbell.
The intelligent youth	Dave Carson.

GRAND DUO, BIRD OF PARADISE (WALTZ), SARDINIAN TIBIA AND PIANO, Messrs. PIERCE AND PALIN.

Song and Dance	Signora Don.
Solo Violin	Mr. Hamilton.

To conclude with the laughable Farce,—

SHAKESPERIAN READINGS.

Mr. Grendsy a Provincial Manager	T. P. Brower.
Mr. Dingbat the Juvenile Tragedian	Dave Carson.
Stage Manager	J. O. Pierce.
1st Actor	H. C. Campbell.
2nd Actor	D. Hamilton.

At the Conclusion of the Farce will be introduced—
THE NEGRO FESTIVAL; OR GOLDEN KINGDOM DANCE.

Mr. L. F. PALIN will preside at the Piano.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats, are issued at the Office of the *Times of India*, only. On the day of performance after 5 o'clock, Tickets can be purchased at the Doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at half-past 8.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—From 1st June (or 1st May if desired), the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

TO LET.—The Extensive Stone-Floored GODOWN, being the lower floor of the undersigned's Office. Can be used either as Godowns or as Offices; at present the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 14th April 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

"Marzetti's" Champaigne Cyder, per case of 1 doz.			
„	„	2 „	Pints.
Henley & Sons „	„	1 „	Quart.

Bombay, 14th April 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "*Pudsey Dawson*" Captain BAKER, from China, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible after they have left the Ship's deck.

B. H. CAMA,
Agent for the *Pudsey Dawson*.
Bombay, 13th April 1863.

BOMBAY MEDICINE SOCIETY.—In consequence of Mr. WRIGHT, the Treasurer, having left Bombay, the undersigned will pay the amounts due to the respective Shareholders, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Office, Byculla, between the hours of 11 and 2 daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Bombay, 13th April 1863. THOMAS WOOD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DADABHOY MUNCHERJEE, Messman, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, Dubash, of the same place, Parsee Inhabitant, all that the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Dadabhoy Muncherjee Messman of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Land or Ground belonging to the Government of India with the Messuages, Tenements, or two Bungalows, Stables, Cookrooms, and Premises situate at Khandalah, in the Poona Collectorate, in the presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13 828 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a public road, on the West by vacant ground in the occupation of Mhars, on the North by a vacant ground and bungalow belonging to the said Dadabhoy Muncherjee Messman, and on the South by a Bazar road and cottages. All persons having any claims on the said piece of Ground, Bungalows, Stables Cookrooms, Hereditaments, and Premises above described, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me, as Solicitor for the purchaser, at my Office in Military Square, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 13th day of April 1863.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just published.—8vo. sd. 1 Rupee.

A LETTER TO THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., M.P. ON THE COTTON QUESTION. By Major CHARLES L. SHOWERS, late Officiating Political Agent Meywar, Rajpootana.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
NO. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED—one copy of each of the following Books:—

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF INDIA, Civil, Military, and Social, from the first landing of the English to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt, including an Outline of the Early History of Hindustan. By Henry Beveridge, Esq., Advocate. 3 vols. Illustrated by above 500 Engravings on Wood and Steel, Antiquities, Views, Manners and Customs, Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c., &c.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of this admirable work. The more we see of it the more we are convinced that the favorable opinions expressed by the press in general on its first appearance, will be fully justified by the result, and that this will prove, when complete, one of those rare books that claim a position in every library."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

"The accuracy and finish of the maps and engravings, the beauty of the paper and type, and the great care with which manifestly all the records of our Indian conquests have been searched, render this a most valuable addition to the history of our colonial empire."—*John Bull.*

"It is written in a clear and good style; is well printed and got up; the engraving in wood and steel are extremely well executed; and there are maps and other appliances to assist in perfectly apprehending the text."—*Critic.*

Price Rs. 39½.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER; A General Dictionary of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Descriptive; including comprehensive Accounts of the Countries, Cities, Principal Towns, Villages, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Mountains, Valleys, &c., in the World. Edited by W. G. Blackie, Ph.D., F.R.G.S. Illustrated by nearly 750 Engravings. 2 vols.

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THE CARPENTER AND JOINER'S ASSISTANT: Being a Comprehensive Treatise on the Selection, Preparation, and Strength of Materials, and the Mechanical Principles of Framing, with their Applications in Carpentry, Joinery, and Hand Railing; also, a Course of Instruction in Practical Geometry, Geometrical Lines, Drawing, Projection, and Perspective, and an Illustrated Glossary of Terms used in Architecture and Building. By James Newlands, Borough Engineer of Liverpool. Illustrated by an extensive Series of Plates, and many hundred Engravings on Wood.

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"The work now before us takes up the subject in a proper spirit, and is calculated to produce a very beneficial effect on the trade to which it is addressed."—*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.*

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RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES: Their Progress, Mechanical Construction, and Performance, with the Recent Practice in England and America. By Daniel Kinnear Clark, Engineer. Illustrated by an extensive Series of Plates, and Numerous Engravings on Wood. 2 vols.

"In this particular department of engineering Mr. Clark has diligently striven to accumulate all known facts, to deduce from them, as far as possible, general laws, and to systematize the heterogeneous materials presented to him, either by his own researches or by the communications of other observers."—*Artizan.*

Price Rs. 50.

THE ENGINEER AND MACHANIST'S DRAWING-BOOK: A Complete Course of Instruction for the Practical Engineer; comprising Linear Drawing, Projections, Eccentric Curves, the various forms of Gearing. Reciprocating Machinery, Sketching and Drawing from the Machine, Projection of Shadows, Tinting and Colouring, and Perspective, on the basis of the Works of M. Le Blanc and MM. Armengaud. Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood.

Price Rs. 26½

THE ENGINEER AND MACHINIST'S ASSISTANT: Being a Series of Plans, Sections, and Elevations of Steam Engines, Water Wheels, Spinning Machines, Mills for Grinding Tools, &c., taken from Machines of Approved Construction; with Detailed Descriptions and Practical Essays on various departments of Machinery. 2 vols.

Price Rs. 52½.

FAMILY WORSHIP: A Series of Prayers, with Doctrinal and Practical Remarks on Passages of Sacred Scripture, for every morning and Evening throughout the Year; adapted to the Services of Domestic Worship. With 21 highly finished Engravings. Price Rs. 13½.

THE MECHANIC'S CALCULATOR. Comprehending Principles, Rules, and Tables, in the various departments of Mathematics and Mechanics. By W. Grier, C.E. Sixteenth Edition. Cloth, Rs. 3½.

THE MECHANIC'S POCKET DICTIONARY. A Note-Book of Technical Terms, Rules, and Tables, useful in the Mechanical Arts. With Engravings of Machinery, and nearly 200 Diagrams on Wood. By W. Grier, C.E. Thirteenth Edition. Cloth, Rs. 5½.

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BOOK OF SCOTTISH BALLADS: A Comprehensive Collection of the Ballads of Scotland, with numerous illustrative Notes. Printed uniformly with, and by the Editor of the *Book of Scottish Song*. With Engraved Frontispiece and Title. Rs. 6.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WODHALL.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dounton, near Simla.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Tuesday, 14th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	17 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	31 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	590 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 325 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36	99
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£7 0s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (10th April 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 465 to 475
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 455 to 475
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 435 to 450
New Oomravuttee	" 425 to 427
Old Compta	" 428 to 430
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 535 to 540
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 427 to 428
New Varaval	" 438 to 440
New Khandeish	" 420 to 422
New Poratchee	" 438 to 440
New Accote	" 428 to 430
New Mangalore	" 438 to 440

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640 to 1,645.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs.	6-14 to 6-15 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-5 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black "	32 to 33
and White) ... "	38 to 39
Niger ... "	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	"

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
April 2nd 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" on demand		1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53	"
On Demand	" 2-50	"

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland	The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rup.		
" " " " 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
" " " " 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
" " " " 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" " " " 1	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	₩ cent ₩ anm.			
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or alling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent	per annum.	
Do. " 6	" "	5	"	"
Do. " 12	" "	6	"	"

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6	months sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 month's sight		2s.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office .... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburg, and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11⅝d.
" On demand	1s 11½d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, per cent per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 9th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	2 per ct.	per ann.	
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	5	do.	do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities	8 per cent.
On other Securities	9 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee	
Ditto 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto 3	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On demand		1s. 11½d.	do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 10th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	From
Apr. 12	May Queen	Pennie	Aden 20 Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Apr. 13	Benares (s)	Wright	Aden & Suez.
	Lady Amherst	Harrison	Galle, &c.
	Severn (s)	Montrosur	Sea.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Brig *Nasrool Hamed,* for Coast.
Ship *General Simpson,* for Liverpool.
Steamer *Tilly,* for Malabar Coast.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Aden.

Ship *Glenalva.*—178 packages Bhysabole, 9 packages Ghee, 20 packages Gum, 30 packages Herabole, 35 packages Aloes, 12 boxes Empty Bottles, 102 bales Cotton, 347 packages Coffee, 66 bales Munjeet, 105 bales Senna Leaves.

Ship *North.*—Cargo Ballast.

From Aden and Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—213 packages Merchandise, 15 packages Cotton Seeds, 3 packages Silk, 1,215 boxes Species, 54 packages Ivory and 11 packages Stores.

From Melbourne.

Ship *Henry Ferney.*—Cargo Ballast.

From New Zealand.

Ship *Sirocco.*—Cargo Ballast.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Crescent.*—1,310 tons Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 13th April 1863.

For London.

Patterson.—2 cases Sand, for clearing gold, Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy; 163 chests Dry Ginger, 216 cwt., Mooljee Jaitha.

Hornet.—11 bales Cotton, 33 cwt., Treecumjee Velljee and Co.; 50 bales Coir Yarn, 118 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Prince Consort.—560 packages Coir Yarn, 67½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 600 packets Rape Seed, 300 cwt., C. Warwick; 29 casks Cocoanut Oil, 123½ cwt., Tulla Mooraz; 62 hhds. Oil, 265 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

King of Algeria.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 43 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Dhunjee Canjee.

Wasp.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mohund Dawood; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Runsordass Morarjee.

Herald.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Rana Roysey.

Almora.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Dewjee Woomersy; 80 bales Wool, 249½ cwt., Hubibbhoy Ebrambhoy; 56 bales Wool, 196 cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubbibhoy.

Algiers.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Khutawoo Ludha; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Magnolia.—35 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Khetsey Ragowjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Khetsey; 102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

James Russell.—140 bales Cotton, 435 cwt., Khatow Ludha; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Coronet.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Veerjee Nursey and Co.; 125 bales Hemp, 102 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., 53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Gungagul Megraz; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Khetsey Sewjee.

Tiger.—135 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gella Geerdhur; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pestonjee Bazonjee and Co.

Tomogonops.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Ocean Empress.—Loose Bufaloe Horns, 118 cwt., Bomonjee Manockjee and Co.

Melitus.—97 bales Cotton, 339½ cwt., Curumchund Pemchund.

Black Eagle.—4800 bales Cotton, 1,680 cwt., Mowjee Nensy; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

General Simpson.—98 bags Khorasaneeseed, 147 cwt.; 94 bundles Bhoysingsee, 141 cwt.; 8 bags Jingillyseed, 12 cwt., Walljee Nursy.

Anna Dorothea.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt. Megjee Bowunjee.

Vittoria.—140 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

Concordia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Frenchman.—1 half bales Cotton, 1¾ cwt., Hirjee Arutt.

Berbier.—475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Narronjee Permanund; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Vusunjee Dhurumsy.

Duncarin.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmon; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ludha Poonsy.

King of Italy.—400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 475 bales Cotton, 1.662½ cwt., Morarjee Poonja; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cw., Purbhoodass Jeevundass; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Samjee Hurry; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ Narrowjee Hirjee and Co.

Recorder.—475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Vusunjee; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Soonderjee Madhowjee.

Sirocco.—230 bags Linseed, 345 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Feronia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cowasjee and Manockjee.

Etna.—460 bundles Country Gall, 280 cwt., Dewjee Mackaney; 125 bundles Hemp, 105 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., J. Treecumjee Velljee and Co.; 1,370 bundles Coir Yarns, 1,260 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

For St Thomas.

Bosphorus.—205 bags Linseed, 307½ cwt. Lyon Brothers and Co.: 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 0 bales Wool, 162½ Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 8 bales Wool, 10 cwt., Anundjee Govindjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. H. Cama and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucksdas and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—6 packages Furnitures, N. Wassodewjee; 34 boxes Rupees, C. Mercantile Bank.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—1 box Apparels, 1 case Fishing Tackle, N. Wasewdewjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	From London.	
1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	March 1
187	Maldon, Seals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
047	Mystery, Stap.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 11
973	Rajah of Cochin.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 1
744	Sea Park, Stewart.	
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3
	From London via Aden.	
905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24
	From London via Natal.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips, (at Natal Jan. 9.)	Oct. 28
	From London via New Zealand.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	From Liverpool.	
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1016	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
1332	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Ceiuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Beacke, (put back dismasted.)	
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
220	Fideliter (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 6
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
1596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
965	Margaret. Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
958	Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1001	Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	Dec. 22
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 18
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	Jan. 18
777	Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 7
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co.	Dec. 23
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	Dec. 13
1022	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
1178	Thomas Sedden, San.	
1132	Tim, Whiffler—Macnee & Co.	Dec. 2
1178	Thomas Seddan.	
905	Zuleika, Riddell.	Dec. 13
	From Liverpool via Aden.	
830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1343	Levant, Ferran.	Jan. 21
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
	From Liverpool via Sedashegur.	
333	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2
	From Newport via Aden.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
	From Cardiff.	
1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 26
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 1
	From Cardiff via Aden.	
798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
960	Falkland, Peader.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabino, Woodward.	
	Shannon, Hemsworth.	Nov. 25
1155	Sabino.	March 8
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
	From King George's Sound.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9
	From Swansea via Aden.	
950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16
	From Galle.	
140	Sonderborg.	
	From Sunderland.	
792	Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1381	Dragoon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
853	England.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 7
	Lewchew, Sinclair.	Dec. 21
	From Sunderland via Aden.	
334	Crusader.	
	From Newcastle via Aden.	
1199	Baden.	
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
	From the Clyde.	
680	Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 8
684	Antigua, Evans—Finlay Clark & Co.	
525	City of London, Headry—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 7
692	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Dec. 8
1090	Persian, (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	From Stockholm.	
366	Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.	
430	Elizabeth, Caisson.	
410	Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.	
	From Aden.	
1444	H. C. Kidston—J. Clover & Co.	
1075	South, Wilson	March 25
981	Typhoms—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	March 25
	From Australia.	
712	Daphne Farman.	
1300	Rangoon.	Jan. 8
711	Sultana, Sharp—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1190	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	
1636	Star of Brunskwick, Killick Nixon & Co.	
	From Calcutta.	
679	Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	March 7
900	Allum Ghier, Henderson.	March 16
	Asteroid, Gardener.	Feb. 28
959	Avabhoy.	
454	Augusta.	Dec. 18
1361	Castlemaine.	
	City of Paris.	
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
890	Fatha Hoolaliziz.	March 7
	Fazul Currim.	Feb. 16
702	Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1089	Jessamine.	
324	Louisa, Kneen.	Feb. 20
664	Mary Ann.	
	Maurice.	Nov. 30
942	Miriam.	
	Rohamanee.	
938	Sebastopol.	
	From China.	
	Punjaub.	Dec. 21
932	St. Bernard, Brown.	Feb. 24
	From Moulmein.	
546	Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

	From London.	
850	Clarendon, Dongal.	Feb. 20
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	
657	Elinor, Bowden.	
364	James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
396	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
882	Punjaub.	Dec, 5
1226	Queen of the East, Bilton.	Dec. 21
740	Ramillies. Denery.	Dec. 2
793	Salo, Nardgren.	Jan. 15
492	Sirocco.	
399	Tamar, Ross.	Dec. 8
492	Traveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson, (put back.)	Feb. 18
	From Liverpool.	
680	Campbell, Meikle.	Jan. 13
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	
	From Hull.	
550	Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22
	From Newcastle.	
449	Lowick.	
473	Monitor, James.	
	From Cardiff.	
379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
449	Glenfalloch, Buchanan.	Jan. 4
	Leucothia, Lothorp	Nov. 18
790	Surate, Bionet.	Feb. 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18
	From the Clyde.	
404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
597	Harvest Home, Diekoy.	Dec. 8
630	Helias, Wickland.	Dec. 13
450	Jessica, Powell.	
531	Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.	
	Not Fixed.	
435	Charlotte, Jane.	

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 13.

Abbott, Lieut. H., 109th Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Murray, Lieut. P., 109th Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lynch, Lieut.-Colonel, 18th Regt. N. I., from leave, from Aden.
Fowles, Captain, 72nd Regt., on leave.
Lucas, Brigadier General, C., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Harris, Captain T. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
McMaster, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.
Adair, Acting Assistant Surgeon P., Indian Navy, on medical charge, from Aden.
Leith, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, A. H., medical establishment, on duty from Mahableshwur.
Haggard, Major Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Graham, Lieut., Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Wilson, Captain C. H., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—April 13.

Leathes, Captain G. G., Staff Corps, on Furlough, to England.
Anderson, Captain W. J., 11th Regt. N. I., on Furlough, to England.
Basevic, Lieut. C., Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Lucas, Brigadier General C., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.
Harris, Captain T. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum
Abbott, Lieut. H., 109th Regt. on leave, to Mahableswur.
Adams, Major R., Bengal Staff Corps, on Furlough, to Europe.
Doverton, Lieut. H., Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.
Wilson, Captain C. H., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Neilgherries.
Miles, Lieut. S. B., 7th Regt. N. I., to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—April 13th 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of which Major Trower, 103rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

2. The weekly Committee of Survey will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M., at the Musjid Bunder, to inspect and report upon a portion of the consignment of malt liquor arrived from England.

The Tasters from the 103rd Regt. will also attend; the Deputy Commissary General sending a Dumnee for their conveyance at the usual hour:

3. Lieut. Strutt, Staff Corps, has been reported by a committee, qualified to hold the appointment of Quarter Master of a Native Infantry Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 11th April 1863.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India are republished.

Head Quarters, Camp Mouland, 21st March 1863.

The following orders by Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay are confirmed.

Dated the 1st January 1863 appointing Lieut. Col. W. H. Kirby, H. M.'s 94th foot, to act as Deputy Adjutant General British forces, vice Lieut. Col. the Hon'ble Frederic Thesiger, H. M.'s 95th Regt. proceeding on leave.

Dated the 13th January 1863 making the following appointments on His Excellency Staff.

Brevet Major F. R. S. Flood, H. M.'s 82nd Foot, to be Military Secretary, with effect from the 16th Dec. 1862.

Captain E. S. Jervis, H. M.'s 106th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain J. N. Crealock, H. M.'s 95th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Crealock will continue to perform the duties of Junior district Inspector of Musketry until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Hewlett is placed upon general duty, Bombay Garrison.

The following orders are confirmed.

Dated 18th March 1863.—By Major General commanding Northern Division of the Army appointing Brevet Captain Green, 11th Regiment of N. I., to act as Brigade Major at Deesa, during the absence of Captain Bates, or until further orders.

Dated 18th March 1863.—By Captain M. Boyed appointing Lieut. H. D. Cathcart to act as Adjutant to the 11th Regt. N. I. during such time as Brevet Captain Green may be Officiating as Major of Brigade at Deesa, or until further orders.

1. The Commander-in-Chief reminds Officers Commanding Divisions, Brigades and Regiments, that it is prejudicial to the interior economy of a Regiment that detached Companies or Troops should be too long away from the Head Quarters of their respective Regiments.

2. The reliefs of detachments Irregular Cavalry should be carried on at the request of Officers Commanding Irregular Cavalry Regiments, it is expedient that in such corps families of married men should not accompany the Detachments.

3. In Corps of British and Native Infantry when the detached points is near at hand, the party detached if not exceeding a company, should be relieved if possible once a month, families remaining at Head Quarters of Corps. In cases when the detached points are distant a Detachment of one or two Companies may remain six months away from their Head Quarters, families accompanying.

The Commander of a Division should exercise his discretion in this matter, when to give a relief might to be inconvenient with respect to the demands of the service on other accounts.

4. When Detachments consist of a Wing of a Regiment or of three or four companies they may remain without relief or change for twelve months.

5. Commanding Officers of Regiments are held responsible that they give due notice to the Brigade or Division in which they may be serving to ensure the proper relief of Detachments not exceeding one or two Companies in strength at the expiration of six months, this is specially necessary when the Detachment is beyond the precincts of the Division stationed, because a reference to the Quarter Master General of the army is then necessary.

6. Relief of British Infantry Detachments should always be managed with due regard to seasons and to save the unnecessary exposure to excessive heat.

7. This is to be considered a standing order and entered under the head of movement of Troops, Escorts, &c., separate General Orders page 80 in supercession of para 2 Reliefs which is hereby cancelled.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to intimate the rules quoted below which obtain for officers of the Indian Army with respect to privileged leave are equally applicable to officers of the British army.

G. G. O. of the 14th April 1851 and G. O. 21st April 1851, page 10 vol. 2 Standing Orders H. M.'s British Forces.

G. G. O. No. 364 of 15th April 1857 and G. O. 13th April 1857, page 241 vol. 2 Standing Orders H. M.'s British Forces.

G. O. C. No. 655 of the 15th May 1862.

Such leave to the extent of 30 days can be given by General officers Commanding Divisions, in excess of that to the extent of sixty days requires the sanction of the Commander in Chief but will not appear in G. O.

Applications for such leave are not required in Duplicate, but in every application the total period of leave enjoyed since the 1st January is to be shown.

Officers priviledged leave are allowed to go to any place in India without restriction with the exception of entering Cashmere, the rules regarding which must be attended to Captain R. F. Williams, of the late 30th Regt. N. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 9th April 1863.

The following reversion in the Ordnance Department is ordered.

Acting Sub-Conductor W. Mc Donald to revert to his permanent rank of Store and Park Serjeant from the 2nd April 1863. Consequent on the return from England on that date of Sub-Conductor F. Regan.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is, with the sanction of Government, admitted to Pension as follows:—

Sub-Conductor John Vickers, of the Commissariat Department, on two shillings a day payable in Great Britain.

Government has decided on the claim of the undermentioned unfit, Russuldar John Cousins, to be pensioned on 6/7ths of his pay—Rs. 36 at Poona.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Captain W. Edgeworth from 25th April to 31st May 1863 on private affairs.

3rd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. P. Forbes, from 1st to 10th December 1862, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

Invalid Establishment.—Captain W. C. Robinson, from 7th to 30th April 1863, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th April 1863.

The *Berenice,* is to be prepared to be put out of commission on the 20th instant.

Arsenal, Indian Naval and Draughtmans' stores to be returned.

The *Semiramis, Constance,* and *Mahi,* are to be prepared to be put out of commission on the 22nd instant.

Arsenal, Indian Naval and Draughtmans' stores are to be returned.

The undermentioned officers of the vessels stated opposite their names, having arrived in Bombay and having been permitted to retire from the service on the pension of their rank under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 294 of the 19th ultimo are to be discharged to the shore from this date.

Mr. W. A. Wheler Midshipman of the *Mahi.*
Mr. A. B. Daniell, Midshipman of the *Semiramis.*
Mr. J. G. Linskill, Captain's clerk of the *Semiramis.*

Acting Lieut. Campbell of the *Ajdaha* is appointed Assistant Surveyor to the Survey of Back Bay under Lieut. Williams, vice Marshall.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 13th April, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, Mr. John Bawtree Humble, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of George Richmond, Esq., Cheltenham.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 6TH TO THE 12TH APRIL (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Ap. 6	29.840	29.741	75.0	86.2	73.0	77.6	+ 2	None.
" 7	29.811	29.708	76.8	87.5	75.0	75.5	+ 4	"
" 8	29.822	29.702	76.0	88.3	71.5	76.2	+ 2	"
" 9	29.806	29.706	75.5	89.2	73.5	80.5	+ 8	"
" 10	29.857	29.76	78.6	89.2	75.2	80.0	× 1	"
" 11	29.849	29.723	77.5	88.3	74.0	77.3	None	"
" 12			Sun	day.				"

Apr. 6.—Cirro cumuli scattered about hor.; dew fell at night.
" 7.—A few clouds in hor.; dew fell at night.
" 8.—A few clouds at 10h. P. M.; dew fell at mid-night.
" 9.—Cirro cumuli scattered about hor. in the morning dew fell at night.
" 10.—Partially clouded with cirri; lightning in E. hor. after 9h. P.M. dew fell at night.
" 11.—A few cirri in hor. in the evening; lighting in E. hor. at night.

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1863.

New Noon......... Saturday 18d. 7h. 56.2m. A.M.
First Quarter...... Sunday 26d. 8h. 58.9m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	14	Mars sets at 10.35.	5 45	6 16	8 12	3 47	Date 11th April. Time—8h. 59m. 52s.
Wed.	15	Jupiter rises at 8.58	5 44	6 15	9 10	9 17	
Thur.	16	Jupiter sets at 5.44.	5 44	6 16	9 45	10 9	
Fri.	17	Saturn rises at 4.19.	5 43	6 16	10 31	10 52	
Sat.	18	Saturn sets at 4.29.	5 42	6 17	11 14	11 32	
Sun.	19	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 41	6 17	11 51	0 8	
Mon.	20	Daybreak at 4.23.	5 41	6 17	0 26	0 44	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 14th.—Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore born, 1857.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died, 1859.
Wednesday 15th.—Mutiny at the Nore, 1797.
Thursday 16th.—Battle of Culloden, 1746.—Buffon died, 1788.—Bombay Railway opened, 1853.
Friday 17th.—Dr. Franklin died, 1790.
Saturday 18th.—Tantia Topee hanged, 1859.
Sunday 19th.—American Revolution, first action, 1775.—Byron died 1824.
Monday 20th.—Long Parliament dissolved, 1653.

Post Office Notices.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863:

For England.—14 and 29—10 A.M.
For China, and for Australian Colonies—14 and 29—9 A.M.
For Sind and Muscat.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
For Persian Gulf.—Every six weeks.

MAILS EXPECTED.

From England.—About 10 and 26.
From China and Australian Colonies—About 5 and 22.
From Sind.—About 11 and 27.
From Muscat—Unknown.
From Persian Gulf.—Every six weeks.

During the monsoon, viz.: from 24th May to 9th Sept. 1863, the Overland Mails will leave on the following dates:—

24 May	21 July
9 June	9 August
24 June	24 do.
9 July	9 September.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

Aden	Apr 2	Kurrachee	Apr 8
Agra	Apr 7	Lahore	Apr 1
Allahabad	Apr 4	London	Mar 19
Australia	Feb 23	Mauritius	Jan 6
Alexandria	Mar 22	Madras	Apr 8
Bangalore	Apr 7	Malta	Mar 23
Cochin	Apr 4	Meerut	Apr 7
Calcutta	Apr 5	Oudh	Apr 1
Cape	Dec 13	Punjaub	Mar 24
Ceylon	Mar 30	Penang	Mar 27
Delhi	Apr 2	Rangoon	Mar 22
France	Mar 21	Suez	Mar 28
Hongkong	Mar 14	Singapore	Mar 19

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor's Public Breakfasts will be discontinued from this date until further notice.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 13th April 1863.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1863.

THE grave character of the intelligence from America received here by the last mail augurs anything but a speedy termination to the unhappy contest still going on, and which at the latest date received, seems to be raging as fiercely as ever. It appears that a body of the Confederates under General Van Dorn had marched from Mississippi to aid the force of the Confederate General Bragg, in his difficulties in Tennessee as opposed to the Federal General Rosencranz. Not only does Van Dorn appear to have succeeded in the objects of his march, but to have also placed himself in such an advantageous position as to engage a portion of the Federal Army with decided advantage to the Confederate cause. On the 5th March he seems to have come in contact with Federal forces under General Coburn at Springville in Tennessee, he attacked them, and after a day's fighting, entirely defeated the Federals with an utter loss of their Infantry, which, according to the telegram, seem to have been captured. The Confederate force seems to have considerably outnumbered that of the Federals, and there is considerable blame attached to the conduct of the Federal General Gilbert, for not sending reinforcements to Coburn from Franklin. But this is simply the old story, whenever there has been a defeat of the Federals, there is always blame imputed in some other quarter, some one has not done his duty as was expected, otherwise all would have been different. This sort of tale has never ceased to be repeated in one form or other, by one party or other, in every great contest between belligerents since the world began.

What is to be the end of all this? Here we are now in the third year of this miserable and most unhappy war, and yet it may go on for three years longer according to present appearances without any greater probability of its coming to an end. What is this war carried on for? To patch up the union, that has been deliberately rent asunder by some twelve or thirteen states, that in times past have furnished the leading statesmen who have governed the United States since they were first constituted? The thing is impossible; these states have declared their stern resolve to form a confederacy of their own and neither diplomacy nor force can now alter their resolve. Does the North believe that it can conquer the South? What ground has it for entertaining such a belief? From the date of the first battle at Manassas Gap in July 1861 to the battle of Springville, in Tennessee, in March 1863, there has hardly been a great engagement in which the Confederate states have not come off victorious. Supposing, (a very improbable supposition certainly) that the North could really over-run and conquer the South. How could it hold such an extent of country animated by such a spirit as that exhibited by the Southern States, throughout the contest? The thing is impossible, it could not be done. To hold twelve millions of people in subjection, that have determined to be free and possessed by such a spirit as animates the Southern States, scattered over an extent of territory the size of half Europe, is a feat impossible for any army in the world to accomplish, and least of all such an army as the Northern States possess. We are stating nothing now but what has been evident to all Europe for more than a year past, and no one who in the least reflects on the features of the American contest since its commencement, can have any hesitation in concurring in the sententious description given of it by Earl Russell at the Newcastle banquet, when he characterised it as a struggle for independence on the one side and for power on the other. What end is served by telling us that the Southern Confederacy are responsible for beginning this wretched contest. We freely admit it. We believe the Southern States had no valid excuse for the course they took in March 1861, when they refused allegiance to the Government of President Lincoln; but having deliberately elected to take the course they did, and having shown such capacity to make good their position as a rival power to the Northern States, in determining to divide with them, dominion over the Continent of America, we believe the only wise course was to leave them to their own devices. Every right minded person must sympathise with the patriotic spirit displayed by the people of the Northern States throughout the entire contest. In the face of uniform defeat, and with a gigantic debt impending over them enough to have carried dismay into the hearts of any people, they have risen superior to every difficulty, and have shown spirit equal to any emergency. One cannot but sympathise with so brave a people left to the mercy of such incompetent rulers. Never surely in the history of the world has a terrible crisis come upon a great nation, where those in charge of its affairs have proved so utterly incompetent and worthless.

How different has been the state of affairs in the South under circumstances infinitely more difficult. Without a fleet, with an army to improvise, with their whole seaboard blockaded, with their trade entirely stopped, cut off from all supplies of munitions of war, and even in want of many articles of food which in such a climate are really necessaries of life, the Southern States have not merely been able to hold their own, but have triumphed over the armies of the North in every great encounter. Without having the least sympathy for the Southern States or their cause, few generous minded persons can withhold their admiration for the wonderful energy, ability and self denial, with which the Southern States have in these unparalelled circumstances maintained their position. The South no doubt has had a superiority over the North in Generalship, but there is nothing very remarkable about the Southern Generals. Stuart has unquestionably proved a brilliant leader of Cavalry, Stonewall Jackson is famous for his surprises and forced marches, and Lee and Longstreet are most respectable in their way, but none of them would be considered much above mediocrity, or to take a higher place than the secondary rank, amongst Military Commanders.

Next to the indomitable spirit and pluck displayed by the Southern people themselves, must their success be attributed to the rare capacity and statesmanship of their president Jefferson Davis. We do not think the conduct of Davis prior to the secession defensible, but when the crisis came, he proved himself the one man in America capable of appreciating its gravity, and he prepared for it accordingly. The whole weight of the Southern confederacy seems to be laid on the shoulders of this man. When things were at their worst in the South, the nerve, energy, and iron will of Davis supported the quailing spirit of many, and upheld the drooping courage of others. And all this was done while he himself was in the pangs of a painful disease. Rarely has there been a more striking exemplification of the power of the mind over the body, than in the career of Davis during the civil strife of the last two years. Though he has already lost an eye, and has his face partially decayed from the effects of a slow, devouring cancer, he has never flinched from the weighty responsibility that rests on him, nor bated a jot in straining every energy to work out the liberty of the states that have subjected themselves implicitly in their present trial, to his unquestioned guidance and direction. Thus far he has amply deserved their confidence, but whether he is destined to guide them to the haven of rest, these States are eagerly longing for, still remains to be seen.

WE have the pleasure to place before our readers to-day, the first of a series of twelve letters on *The Cotton Trade of India,* which we feel assured will be perused with much interest. The letters were written for publication in England, but the writer of them has kindly placed copies at our disposal, with permission to publish the same here for the information of the Indian public. The author of the letters, Mr. Samuel Smith, is a Liverpool Cotton broker, well known to merchants as one of the most experienced and intelligent persons connected with the cotton trade. Mr. Smith made a tour through the Southern states of America a short time prior to the breaking out of the Civil war, during which he made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the statistics connected with the production of cotton in the American states.

The interruption of the cotton trade with America in consequence of the war, led Mr. Smith to pay a visit to India for the purpose of "ascertaining its capabilities for the production of cotton, and the extent to which it is able to supply the place of the Southern States." He arrived here at the commencement of the cold season, and during his stay in India he traversed all the cotton growing districts of the Bombay Presidency, and has embodied the results of his personal observations and inquiries, together with the information derived otherwise from unexceptionable sources, in the letters which we now introduce to the notice of our readers. We commence to-day with the first letter on *the extent of cotton production in India,* and shall continue their publication daily till the series is completed. The first letter is dated 12th February and the last the 13th April, so that the publication of the whole will be completed here, before the last of the series can appear in England.

LETTERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER.

No. 1.

The Extension of Cotton Production in India.

Sir,—In venturing to occupy your columns with these letters I feel it necessary to make one or two preliminary observations.

Availing myself of the opportunity afforded by the interruption of the cotton trade with America, I have paid a visit to India with the object (amongst others) of ascertaining its capabilities for the production of cotton and the extent to which it is able to supply the place of the Southern States.

At this terrible crisis in the industrial history of England all eyes are anxiously turned to India, and any information about its resources is welcome to the commercial public, and as considerable opportunities for collecting sound information have been afforded to the writer in the course of extensive travelling through the cotton regions of the Bombay Presidency, I make free to place the results of it before your readers.

Considering the immense trade that exists between Britain and its great Eastern dependency it is singular to observe the remarkable ignorance that still prevails regarding its internal productions and commerce. And probably on no point has the public opinion of England been so egregiously misled by false reports as on the supplies of cotton to be expected from that country. At the outbreak of the American war, it was very generally assumed that a year or two of famine prices would work miracles in the Indian trade, and if Southern industry was to be eventually destroyed, still it was hoped that the crisis in our cotton trade would be surmounted after two or three years of suffering by India leaping into the place so long held by America. A misty undefined opinion prevailed that a vast amount of cotton was grown in this country; random estimates of four and six millions of bales had been propagated by theoretical writers, and in the absence of better information were generally accepted as substantially correct, and it was believed in explanation of the small quantity annually exported, that the great bulk of this cotton was grown far in the interior and consumed by the native manufacturers. It was alleged that the want of roads, and the difficulty of transit were so great, that it was impossible to transport it to the shipping ports, or if that were accomplished that the cost was so heavy as hardly to leave any remuneration to the cultivator. It was also imagined that the growth and still more the export of cotton was entirely a question of price; that if a high enough rate was offered, say double or treble its ordinary value, the immense stores in the interior would be unlocked, the obstacles of transit overleaped, and prodigious quantities shipped from the ports, while it was thought that a moderate increase in the cultivation, spread over the vast surface of India, would easily provide a substitute for the entire American crop.

It is not too much to assert that such views as these have influenced to an important extent, the public opinion of England on the American struggle. Had the possible overthrow of the cotton industry of America been clearly seen to be the death-knell to the prosperity of Lancashire and ruin to the greatest industrial interest of the country, the progress of the American war would have been watched with even a deeper solicitude, and there might have been perhaps greater efforts made to stay that suicidal contest.

But these sanguine views about the capabilities of India have been sadly damped by the experience of the last two years; the stimulus of high price has been freely applied, but India has failed to respond effectually; the shipments of 1861 certainly showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on any previous year, but that was effected by draining the country of old stocks of cotton, and the past year which had no such windfall to help it has actually fallen short of its predecessor by 60,000 bales from Bombay, though the average prices current were twice as high.

These results have greatly abated the confidence of business men in India, and it is probable that now a pretty correct estimate of its resources prevails among those practically acquainted with the cotton trade; but there still lingers among the general public, an idea that India will yet come to the rescue. Railways or amended contract laws or some other agency are about to change the face of things and bring out those dormant resources which are still thought to exist. In furnishing therefore a series of letters relative to the cotton trade of this country, it may be well to direct attention first to the extent of the production, and to treat the subject in a manner adapted for general readers as well as those initiated into the mysteries of the trade. After that we can deal with questions more technical and professional in their character.

Now let us first try to answer the question, is it true or is it not true that India produces several million bales of cotton and that the export is only a fractional part of the growth?

It is evident that this question immediately raises another, what is the extent of the native manufacture, what proportion of the cotton grown in the country is spun and woven there? Now on that point it is of course impossible to give a precise answer, but a very ready means suggests itself of making a rough approximation. The

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amount of English cotton goods consumed in India is known, what amount of native goods is consumed in comparison ?

Now the writer can testify from personal observation that in all parts of the interior he visited, the bulk of the clothing worn by the natives was of British manufacture ; indeed it is admitted by all persons conversant with Indian trade that along the great highways of commerce and in the most populous places of the interior, British goods are sold to a far larger extent than native. And the process is extending every year and even independently of the cotton crisis, the native manufacture is being steadily supplanted by foreign goods. The real wonder is that it has held its ground so well and so long. When the exceeding clumsiness and laboriousness of the native method is considered, it is surprising that the industry survives at all. The spinning of cotton is still the same as two thousand years ago ; with the exception of half a dozen mills in Bombay and the neighbourhood, it is all done by the common spinning wheel turned by a woman, as was the custon in England before the invention of machinery. By this means a few ounces of coarse yarn can be spun in a day and the practice only exists because the price of labour in the interior, aside from the highways of trader, is still very low, and the work is chiefly done by females in the intervals of their domestic occupations, who are content to earn in that way an additional half-penny or so per day. Then the weaving is done by the hand loom of the old primitive type, and in comparison with our machinery it is equally clumsy and slow, and the bulk of the native cloth produced is so coarse that when you see it in the bazaars alongside of English calico, the wonder is that it finds any sale at all.

It is quite true that there are still some fine fabrics such as Dacca muslins, partly produced from cotton in India, but the weight of these is so small in comparison with coarse cloths that it does not deserve much notice in connection with this enquiry.

The only point that is really doubtful is the comparative quantity of British and native goods consumed in these remote places to which access is difficult. It is supposed that in some distant regions foreign goods have not penetrated to a great extent, and probably this is true. Still in the most populous and wealthy parts of India the fact is undeniable that far the larger proportion of cotton cloth worn is either imported or is made from imported yarn. And when we make full allowance for the exceptional cases adverted to, the conclusion still appears to be unavoidable that the amount of British cotton goods consumed in India exceeds those of native manufacture, probably to a large extent.

But to apply this argument to the question of cotton production one more enquiry is needful. What amount of raw material is employed to produce the British goods annually consumed in India ?

The average export of cotton cloth and yarn from Great Britain to India, putting aside the excessive shipments of 1859 and 1860 have been hitherto about one-fourth of her total exportation and (allowing for the home consumption of cotton goods) between one-fifth and one-sixth of the entire produce or her looms and spindles. But the average annual consumption of cotton reached in England before the crisis was 2,500,000 bales so that rather more than 450,000 bales represented the proportion required for India. Of this, however, the great bulk was American cotton and three bales of it produces as much cloth as four of East Indian, so that it may fairly be assumed that the British cotton goods annually consumed in India represent 600,000 bales of the staple of that country, and if as we suppose the manufacture of native goods is decidedly smaller, then of course less cotton is required for their production.

It must not be forgotten, however, that a large amount of Indian cotton is used in stuffing beds, mattresses, &c., and for all sorts of miscellaneous purposes, perhaps not much less than is made into cloth, and when this is taken into account it seems probable that the internal consumption of the country must have been somewhere about 750,000 bales before this crisis, *and this is the opinion very generally entertained by the most intelligent of the natives.* But undoubtedly in the last two years the native consumption of cotton has been greatly curtailed, the high prices at the ports have drawn away much that used to supply the home manufactures, and in every way the use of the article has been greatly economised. The opinion of the best native authorities now is that the consumption of cotton in all India is less than half a million of bales, possibly not more than 250,000 bales.

But there is a rough and ready way of arriving at the same conclusion which is more satisfying to practical persons. Theoretical arguments, or those involving an intricate series of deductions are always to be distrusted in commercial matters, and the foregoing statement partakes somewhat of that character. Let us then look at it in a simpler way.

The price of cotton in Bombay has been ruling for six months at nearly 400 Rupees per candy, or about four times the ordinary value before the American war. The cost of transit from the interior on the bulk of that cotton is less than twenty Rupees, there is very little of it indeed on which it reaches fifty Rupees, and there is hardly a part of India where cotton can be grown from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, in which a hundred Rupees per candy say £5 per bale would be required for transportation to the port. It is evident, therefore, that the difficulty and expense of transit is no material obstacle now to bringing cotton to the ports of shipment, and I much doubt if 50,000 bales in all India will be kept back on that account this year if these high prices continue. It is true the transit from some places is very tedious, and in some rare cases two or three months is required to get the cotton to the seaboard, as from the interior of the Punjaub, for instance, but there is no reason to suppose that any appreciable quantity will be lost to England on that account. And if the whole of India was covered with a network of railways to-morrow it is not probable that any important addition could be made to the export *this year.* As a matter of fact it is well known that all the available cotton is now being pushed down to the seaboard, and wherever one travels in the interior the same story is heard, that everything is scraped together for export. Native spinning throughout the Bombay Presidency, at least, is almost entirely stopped, and such weaving as still exists is almost exclusively from English yarn. In Guzerat which used to be one of the chief seats of native manufacture vast numbers of weavers are out of work, and the writer was repeatedly told in travelling through that province that the distress would have been almost as great as in Lancashire, but for the opportune construction of railroads, which absorbed most of the disengaged labour.

And yet notwithstanding this great withdrawal of cotton from native consumption we do not find the supplies to the ports so vastly increased. The average shipments from all India before the crisis (including those to China) were about 750,000 bales, last year they were about 1,200,000 bales, and of this surplus it is reasonable to assume that some part came from increased cultivation, so that the withdrawal of cotton from native consumption can hardly have exceeded 250,000 bales, and this, it must be remembered, has been effected by starving out the manufacture in very many parts of the country.

On this ground, therefore, we are obliged to come to the same conclusion as from the former branch of our argument, that the amount of cotton used in India could never have exceeded 750,000 bales, and cannot now exceed 500,000, but may perhaps be much less, and therefore England cannot obtain from *that source* any further relief of consequence.

From this statement it follows that one million and a half of bales must have been a maximum crop for all India prior to this crisis, of which in general one half was exported and the remainder consumed at home.

In our next letter we shall consider the probable increase of growth in the last two years and the prospects of future development.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1863. SAMUEL SMITH.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, *9th March.*

Steamer *Nubia,* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, *12th March.*

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

PONDICHERRY, *10th March.*

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Madras.

COCANADA, *11th March.*

Steamer *Maharaj* anchored from Bombay.

MADRAS, *11th March.*

Steamer *Baltic* sailed for Northern Ports and Calcutta.

LOCAL.

DEPARTURE OF LADY FRERE.—Yesterday morning, a large number of European and native gentlemen met Lady Frere on the Apollo Pier to bid her farewell.

PROPOSED FETE IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We are glad to learn that a meeting of a few of the leading members of the Bombay Society was held in the forenoon yesterday in the Town Hall, for the purpose of concerting measures for commemorating the auspicious event of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 10th March. Amongst these were Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., His Highness Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., the Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett, Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., and a few others. After some discussion, it was resolved that the best mode of celebrating the event would be to make a grand illumination in Bombay, like that of 1858, and to give a fete to the children of all the schools of every denomination, in the town. The Sheriff of Bombay has been requested to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town, to which the proposal will be submitted for final settlement.

THE usual salute was fired yesterday from the saluting battery on the arrival of Brigadier General C Lucas, at the presidency, and a similar salute will be fired this day at 4 P.M. on the occasion of his departure to Belgaum.

MESSRS. DE SOUZA, BURJORJEE ARDASEER, and the GOUD BRAHMIN, ANNUNTA CHUNDROBA have creditably passed the examination of the first grade Sub-Assistant Surgeonship, and are recommended for Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 150, which they draw at present.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The presentation of Scholarships and Prizes to the Students of the Grant Medical College, takes place to-day the 14th instant, at five o'clock, P.M. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

PERJURY.—Geoge Pectall who gave his evidence in a prevaricating manner in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court in the case of the Electric Telegraph Frauds, is in custody of the Police, and is about to be brought up at the Police Court, charged with this crime.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade this evening :—

MARCH.	" King William"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE.	" Oberon"	*Weber.*
WALTZ.	" Bianca"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION, (op).	" Martha"	*Flotow.*
CAVATINA, (op).	" La Gazza Ladra"	*Rossini.*
QUADRILLE.	" Dinorah"	
GALOP.	" Wodden Vale"	

THE FAREWELL CONCERT announced by the San Francisco Minstrels for this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, is as choice as could be wished. The performance takes place for the benefit of Mr. J. O. Pierce, who was honored in 1852 with a bumper house upon the occasion of his visit with the New York Serenaders, and from his high musical talents, it is expected that he will be favored with public patronage on the present occassion. The performance of a grand solo upon the Sardinian Tibia by Mr. Pierce, Shakesperian Readings by Mr. Carson, the " intelligent youth," &c. are some of the pieces announced to take place to-night. For the rest of the programme we refer our readers to the advertisement. Some of the seats have already been reserved.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa,* Captain W. C. Angove, which leaves our harbour, this day, at nine A.M. for China, &c., carries on board one thousand eight hundred and five and a half chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers :—

For Galle—Mr. and Mrs. Limjee Dossabhoy, and child.

For Madras.—One native Private.

For Calcutta.—Mr. Harry James ; Mr. W. C. Mohoney, and native servant.

For Singapore.—Mr. W. F. Peel.

For Sydney.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Gray.

For King George's Sound.—Mrs. Lewis.

For Melbourne.—Mr. E. Le Sonef ; Mr. and Mrs. Firth and infant, and 6 Privates of different Regiments.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th April 1863.

COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 64,463.			
Amount	Rs. 35,251	5	9
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,, 68,769	3	5
Total...	Rs. 104,020	9	2

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 52,216.			
Amount	Rs. 26,862	9	7
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,, 46,114	11	3
Total...	Rs. 72,977	4	10

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 11th April 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,147,585
Other Deposits	,,	17,171,642
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	481,807
Rest	,,	684,620
Rupees...		24,710,654

Assets

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	1,791,432
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	592,240
Bills discounted	,,	7,900,978
Dead Stock	,,	490,569
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	5,292,797
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	8,642,638
Rupees...		24,710,654

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results :—

A decrease in public Deposits of	3,412,462
An increase in other Deposits of	357,559
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	19,243
An increase in the Rest of	21,731
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	317,600
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of	45,118
An increase in Bills Discounted of	1,323,403
An increase in Dead Stock of	1,961
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	1,216,136
A decrease in cash and currency notes of	1,521,386

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—13TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—William Jameson and two other seamen of the British ship *Chanaral,* were placed at the bar charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship on Monday the thirteenth instant.

From the evidence of Robert Sharp, master of the ship, it appeared that the prisoners were articled seamen of that ship. They were brought on board from jail yesterday morning and refused to do duty. There were sixteen other men on board the ship, they had no complaints to make. Edmund Smith, Chief mate corroborated the statement of the above witness.

Prisoners stated in defence that they were not well treated by the Master. He used to give them work all day and night.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoners to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and after the expration of that period to send them on board the ship.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—Ladha Moojee was charged with stealing a silver anklet from the person of a child named Judawa, the child of Rooprain Davidass on Sunday last.

The prosecutor stated that at noon yesterday the anklet now produced was safe in the possession of the child in his house in the Caibadavie road. Having occasion to go out soon after, he returned about one o'clock and found his child crying on the staircase, and found one of the anklets was gone. Suspecting the prisoner who was standing close by, and who was in the act of escaping and eventually ran away ; the prosecutor gave chase and caused him to be apprehended, when the property was found upon him.

A Police sepoy corroborated the facts of the arrest of the prisoner and finding of the property.

Prisoner said the case was a trumped up one, and called a witness to prove that false evidence had been given, but the witness failing to prove any they of the sort, and being known as prisoner himself was to be a damaged character. His worship sentenced him to three months impresonment with hard lubor in the House of Correction.

ELOPEMENT AT OMERCARRY.—The following deposition has been made by one Reuben Smith.

" I am a Hotel Keeper, my hotel is in Chunderwaddee and I reside at Omercarry. I am a married man and my wife was living with me at Oomercarry up to the 28th of March last. She left me on that date and went to the European General Hospital and remained there up to the 9th of the present month ; she then left the Hospital, but did not come back to my house. On Thursday and Friday the 9th and 10th instant, I saw my wife Ellen Smith with one Thomas Bowen an Engine driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the first occasion they were going from the Fort, towards the European General Hospital, and on the second occasion of my seeing them, they were going towards the Apollo Bunder. In consequence of information I have received, I believe that the said George Bowen and Ellen Smith my wife, left Bombay on Saturday last the 11th instant, on board a steamer, which sailed on that day for Surat. I therefore charge the said George Bowen with enticing away my wife, for the purpose of having intercourse with her, and pray that a warrant may be issued, and that he be apprehended, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

A warrant has been issued accordingly.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—10TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

Mr. Eduljee Hormusjee Buttiwalla.........*Complainant.*
vs.
Major A. H. Curtis..........................*Defendant.*

CHARGES OF FUROUS DRIVING AND ASSAULT.

Dr. Reid, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Kelly, for the defence.

Dr. Reid stated that though the two charges were distinct and separate the evidence in both which he intended to adduce was the same, and applied that in order to save time of the Court and of the gentlemen engaged, both charges might be consolidated. The Magistrate granted the application and the defendant pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Eduljee Hormusjee examined by Dr. Reid stated, —I am a merchant. I remember the fifteenth of March. It was on Sunday. At about quarter to six o'clock, I was driving my own buggy from Breach Candy towards Tardeo. I had with me in the buggy Eduljee Nanabhoy, and my horse-keeper was standing behind. I had reached the garden gate of the bungalow where Mr. Harkness lived and where now Mr. Bickersteth lives, next to the garden of Cooverjee Bhabha. I was on my left side. On that side there is no wall but a large ditch. The road is exposed. I saw Major Curtis driving towards Breach Candy in his self-driving phaeton with two horses. He was alone. There were two horsekeepers behind. I did not notice whether they were standing or sitting. He was rather on my side, than on his own right side of the road. I am sure he was not on his left. I called out to my horsekeeper and companion also " take care of the gharry." We continued calling out until he came close to us. He did not attend to this but he kept to the side he was going. I turned my course to the verge of the curb stones on my left, where the road is exposed. I pulled my horse in when one of the wheels went on the curb stone and Major Curtis was close to me. I was driving very closely before I pulled up. I pulled for fear that if the slightest collision had occurred, my ghary would have been capsized into the ditch. Major Curtis's gharry passed by mine. The wheels of each being as close to each other as about four inches. There was sufficient room on his left for another gharry to pass. There was no gharry on his left coming or going. There were no holes, no obstruction which would prevent him from turning to the left. The road is in good repair. When close to me Major Curtis got up in the gharry and gave me a violent blow of the whip which struck me on the turban on the head. The lash of the whip and also forepart of it struck. The blow touched my turban. Major Curtis said " kaikoo boom marta,"—why bawl out. After assaulting me he drove away towards Mahaluxamee road. I alighted from the buggy and went to a sepoy whom I saw at some distance from me. He was standing towards Mahaluxamee about thirty or forty paces from where we were. I then took him to the Subedar and complained there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly.—I had driven to the place where the toddy trees are. I am in the habit of driving buggies. The horse that I that day drove was worth four hundred rupees. He is of a good tribe. I have not experienced the horses of Major Curtis. I always call out very loudly, wherever I see there is any thing in collision. I had the reins in my left hand. When I first called out I was driving on my left with sufficient for one man to pass, I was driving at a much slower pace than Major Curtis's carriage. When I saw Major Curtis I lowered the pace of my horse and pulled him in. As I had first pulled up I was struck with the whip. As Major Curtis' carriage approached quite close I pulled up. Major Curtis did not check his horses. I took the Policeman to the spot where my buggy stood. I complained of striking and driving both. No sooner had I stopped than he struck me.

This evidence having been in substance corroborated by another Parsee and prosecutor's ghorawallah,

Mr. Kelly for the defence stated that the charge of furious driving had not been supported at all by the evidence adduced. To substantiate the charge he said, it should be proved not only that the driving was furious but also that it was so rash and negligent as to endanger the safety of the people. There was not an iota of such evidence and the charge could not but be dismissed. The complainant, one of the celebrated body called " Young Bombay" who every Sunday evening convert the road in question into a race course by furiously driving their spirited animals and giving loud yells as they pass by to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, was himself more guilty of that charge than Major Curtis. This abominable nuisance he said the Government allowed, the police permitted, and it would in all probability continue or until perhaps life was lost and Dr. Reid had to sit upon an inquest. The charge was one that the prosecutor should have had to answer and was brought by him against the defendant after two days' consideration to prevent the same being preferred against him. It was clear from the evidence for the prosecutor that he was driving at a rapid pace. It was in evidence that he shouted out all the while, and what necessity could there be for that if he had not been furiously driving. Their case, the learned gentleman said, was that the prosecutor came straight on them on the wrong side and pulled his buggy right across the way as they came close to him. A little way below, he said, Major Curtis saw a cart with a wheel out on the road on his right ; he stopped, he enquired and started and certainly he kept as he started to his left side, when he met the prosecutor and his companion and not unlikely said, " I am on my proper side, why do you call out." The present system of the law in such cases, and which he very strongly denounced, was that gentlemen should quietly allow their valuable carriages, and horses to be injured and their lives nearly lost and then seek to recover damages, for wrongs, which with a little castigation on the spot would have been averted and been unheard of. And as for the assault though great stress was laid upon the answer, which was suggested to the prosecutor, that his head was shaken by the blow which he felt, it is clear that there was not the slightest injury, nor damage done to him. He did not even feel the touch of the whip, which he well deserved for his neglect in driving. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that, if His Worship did not think that this charge had also fallen to the ground the slightest amount of fine, that he could award would sufficiently meet the ends of justice and proposed to call Major Curtis the defendant.

Dr. Reid objected, and His Worship having stated that he had power by the Indian evidence Act to take the evidence of defendant, the learned gentleman urged that the power given was limited only to civil actions, and that the third Section of the very Act His Worship referred to (Act 15 of 1852) expressly rendered persons charged with any offence whether indictable or punishable on summary conviction incompetent to give evidence for or against themselves. Lord Denman's Act, continued the learned gentleman, was extended to India without any material alteration, and even in England Lord Brougham had failed for two sessions in his attempt to bring in a bill to provide for competency of persons charged to give such evidence. Dr. Reid said he was sorry to prevent Major Curtis from stating what occurred, but he could not allow the law to be disregarded especially because it might afterwards afford a ground to quash the proceedings.

Mr. Kelly then proposed to ask Major Curtis to state not on oath what occurred.

His Worship stated that it was the practice in the police courts to examine the defendants upon oath.

Dr. Reid said that the practice, however long it might have prevailed could not alter the law, and as regards allowing Major Curtis to make a statement not on oath it would be impolitic to allow both the advocate and the client to make speeches.

Canoo Bapoo examined by Mr. Kelly stated.—I am Major Curtis's horsekeeper. We were behind the gharry when proceeding towards Mahaluxamee. We were on the left as we went, about a cubit from the edge. We were driving according to law. We were going at a moderate rate. The horse were trotting as usual. I saw a buggy which came at once from the other direction. I say coming from that direction. It was coming fast, along the middle of the road. No one called out from the buggy. My master said " khuburdar," be cautious. My master checked his horses because the buggy came across it. After my master's horses were checked and had stopped, the buggy passed and my master gave the stroke of his whip. If the horses were not checked there would have been a collision. I am employed by Major Curtis for four months.

Cross-examined by Dr. Reid,—My master's horses are not spirited. They were not going creeping about about like rats, but at a moderate rate. The buggy came quickly and my master pulled his horses. The buggy passed us and it drove on. My master whipped the Parsee when his buggy passed by us. I did not see if the whip struck, we were on our left and he was in the middle. Before he came close to us, the Parsee was in the middle of the road, and he afterwards turned to the left when my master pulled his horses. By law I mean keeping on the left of the road.

The evidence of Canoo was materially corroborated by another horsekeeper of the defendant named Hiroo.

The Magistrate said that he rather regretted that Major Curtis was not examined. The charge of furious driving was not proved satisfactorily and therefore His Worship dismissed that charge. As to the charge of assault there was clear evidence, and the Magistrate remarked that there was no alternative left for him but to fine the defendant guilty of it, and fined him in the sum of thirty rupees.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

BRIMHA FAIR.

THE following letter from the Political Agent Mahee Kanta, has been addressed to Government :—

From Major J. BLACK,
Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta.
To the Honorable H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Governor in Council a statement received from the Maharaz of Edur of the Merchandize brought for sale, sold, and remaining unsold at the Third Annual Fair, held at Brimha Khair, in the Talooka of Edur from the 27th January to the 11th February last.

2. The accompanying statement shews that Rs. 1,01528-8-0 worth of goods were brought for sale, that Rs. 87,639-8 worth were sold and that Rs. 13,886 worth of goods were carried away unsold, of which the the principal items are piece goods, silk and candy sugar of the value of Rs. 3,000, Rupees 7,000 and Rupees 2,552.

3. The value of goods brought for sale to this Fair was less than in the preceding year by Rs. 84,889-8-0 and the value of goods sold was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 83,521, which is to be accounted for by the quantity of opium which was brought for sale this year being less in value by Rs. 89,415 than that of the preceding year, when the opium from Purtabghur being much in excess of the demand, was sold at a loss, or at a price which was not sufficient to induce the Merchants to bring so large a quantity to the market on this occasion, and this doubtless may account for the silks of Ahmedabad not having met with purchasers to the extent expected by those who took their silk goods to the Brimha Khair Fair.

4. The sales of English piece goods exceed those of the former year by Rs. 3,341, and the merchants were, I am informed, well pleased with the prices they obtained for their goods generally.

5. The attendance at the Fair is estimated by the Maharaz of Edur at 70 to 75,000 persons.

6. The Maharaz who takes a great interest in the Fair attended it in person, and remained while it lasted, and I sent a Karkoon and 100 Horsemen of H. H. the Gaekwar's Contingent to assist the Maharaz in protecting the Traders and Visitors, both at the Fair and along the roads leading to it, and I am happy to report that not a single case of robbery occurred at Brimha Khair, nor in its neighbourhood during the time of the Fair. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. BLACK, Political Agent.

Mahee Kanta Agency Office, Sandru, 16th March 1863.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1863.

THE Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, No. 162 dated 16th March 1863, submits for the information of Government a statement received from the Maharaja of Edur, of the merchandize brought for sale, sold, and remaining unsold, at the third annual Fair, held at Brimha Khair, in the Edur Talooka, from the 27th January to the 11th February last.

RESOLUTION.—The value of the sales effected at the Fair held at Brimha Khair in the present year amounted to Rs. 87,639-8 being a decrease of Rs. 83,520-8 or nearly one half, as compared with the amount realised at the preceding year's fair. This large falling off is due to the discouragement experienced by traders in the prices obtained for opium at the preceding Fair, and to the consequent diminution in the quantity of the drug brought for sale at the Fair of the present year.

It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the value of the sales effected this year exceeded the amount realised at first Fair held in 1861, by rupees 27,639-8 and that a marked increase has been shown in the demand for English piece goods.

The absence of all crime and the perfect order maintained on this as well as on the two previous occasions, cannot fail to promote the success of these annual Fairs in the Mahee Kanta.

H. S ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Board for this day, Tuesday.

PLEA SIDE CAUSES OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

For Trial.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

40 Chuganbhoy Munsookbhoy *vs.* Jaynarrayen Kessowram. (Part heard.)

39 Khimjee Doongersey *vs.* Alexander Deuchar.

16 Foeng Achoo otherwise called Thoomaro Chinaman *vs.* Syed Mahomed Sallah and another.

50 Bhaisett Tricumlall *vs.* Goolabchund Sobhag.

20 Golabchund Sobhag *vs.* Bhaisett Tricumlall.

22 Esmail Ahmed Moonsey *vs.* Hassum Mahomed Ally.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

17 Cassirao Baba Saheb Holkar *vs.* Ramlall Thacoorseydass

17 Vishnoo Bhicajee Fudkey *vs.* Ramcrustna Hurry Bhugwut.

19 Pallonjee Jeevunjee *vs.* Rustomjee Manockjee.

21 Peerbhoy Rowjee and others *vs.* Canjee Leeladhur.

JOHN MARRIOT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 13th April 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 13th April 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Topun Damjee and Morad Damjee vs. *Capt. J. J. Frushard.*

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and five rupees twelve annas, being the amount due to the plaintiff as balance of account, for gram, rice, &c.

Commodore Frushard said he knew nothing at all of this claim. He had been in the habit of buying gram for his horse and generally instructed his butler to order it when the order was for a small quantity, the cash was given to the servant who ordered it, but when such a quantity as two or three candies was got, it was paid for by cheque on the Oriental Bank. On the 28th October last, he paid by cheque the sum of Rs. 85-8 and again in January the sum of Rs. 57-8 was also paid. It appears that about twenty days ago the defendant's butler left him and was taken seriously ill and not expected to live. Five days after this occurrence the claim is preferred. Witness believed his butler was in debt to plaintiff, and he has taken these means to recover the money.

Nursee Madowjee, the metah of the plaintiff stated, that his master could not write, and the bill produced for Rs. 57-8, was not signed by him, nor that of the one for Rs. 85-5. He stated that these sums had been received but no receipts had been passed for them, as there were other sums due at the time. When the Rs. 57-8 was paid there was a sum of Rs. 72-14, owing. The witness, who gave his evidence at great length seemed to be in as perfect ignorance as his master was who could not write, as to the actual state of the account.

Jamsetjee Manockjee, a Clerk in the Oriental Bank deposed, that the two cheques produced in Court, were paid to the order of the Commodore, on presentation.

His Honor summed up at some length. He said in such accounts it was seldom much evidence could be got on either side. The proofs, however, in this case did not tally with the statement in the summons. The plaintiff says on the 24th October, Rupees 14-8 was due, whereas it is quite clear that on that day a great deal more than Rupees 86 were due, because it was said by plaintiff that the Rupees 85-8 was only paid on the 28th October, and which was due on the 2nd October according to plaintiffs account. Many glaring discrepancies were apparent in the plaintiff's evidence such as to make his story discredited. The plaintiff disputed having given the receipts produced by the defendant, although, he acknowleges he does not write, and gets his bills made out by other people, any one may make out his bills and then as he does not sign them or know what is on them, he can come to this court to swear he did sign them. The plaintiff should bear in mind when dealing with butlers to make them pay regularly, and if he did that he would not lose his money or cause the master to be robbed. Viewing the case as it stood he must therefore give a verdict for the defendant.

LONDON'S RECEPTION TO THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

(*From the Times, March* 9.)

THE great day of the Procession has come and gone, and for the last six-and-thirty hours we have all been comparing our impressions of the spectacle. In town and country, at church doors and by domestic firesides, thousands and tens of thousands in every rank of life have asked each other what they thought of the pageant and what of the chief actors in it. How did the Princess play her part ? That is the first question, and it is one to which no answer but one has been, or can be, returned. She could not have borne herself better if her whole life had been a preparation for that great hour. Never, perhaps, has any one, never certainly has one of her sex and age, been exposed to the gaze of so many human beings in a single day. Through this trying ordeal she has passed so as to win golden opinions from all. This is no light praise. To be elevated without being overpowered by the sense of so vast a popularity demands moral qualities of a high order, besides an uncommon degree of feminine nerve and endurance. The gentlemen can guess, and the ladies know full well, how great an effort it must be to a young girl to maintain self-control under such a strain, and both can admire the fortitude which is alike needed and tested, though in different manners and degrees, in the extreme of sorrow and in the extreme of happiness. Of the Princess's personal charms it is not permitted to us to speak. Since she has been seen in the streets of London a fresh reality has been given to the popular feeling that the Princes of Wales is the most fortunate of men.

Next to the Princess Alexandra by far the most interesting feature of that majestic scene was the mass of spectators. No one who witnessed the Royal entry of 1863 need give much heed to the descriptions of bygone displays which the gossips of an elder generation are so fond of rehearsing to their juniors. This is incomparably the greatest demonstration of loyalty that has occurred in the present century. We do not mean to say that the Procession itself, least of all that part of it which was contributed by the Court, was equal to those of former years, or adequate to the occasion. There may have been reasons with which we are not acquainted for the exceptional plainness and simplicity, not to use a harsher term, of the Royal equipages. Certain it is that a nation in which every nobleman prides himself on the beauty of his horses, the finish of his carriages, and the sumptuousness of his equipments had reason to feel disappointed that these characteristic ornaments of all our great public shows should be conspicuous by their absence. The jewel was there, but assuredly it owed nothing to the setting, unless, indeed, we look beyond the cavalcade and its *entourage* of outriders and liveried attendants to the mighty multitude which, divided by invisible barriers, yet stretching in one continuous line of seven miles, seemed to follow and encircle the Royal party at every point of their progress with the same ever-varying galaxy of costumes and faces. Nothing has ever been seen, and nothing can be imagined, sublimer or more picturesque in its way than this rippling sea of men and women, surging and foaming as it were along its narrow bed, or spreading itself here and there over great bays and up deep gulfs, and seeming to cast its spray up to the very housetops. Nor was the good-humour of the crowd, or their consideration of the stronger for the weaker, less conspicuous than the anxiety of one and all to get a good view. Women and children succeeded in many cases in securing and keeping a place in the front ranks, and few indeed were the instances in which the police had to repel an attempt to gain an unfair advantage by force. Such power has a common impulse of loyalty, and a common devotion to a generous sentiment to check the ordinary selfishness—we will not say of mobs, but of human nature.

Upon the whole it may be said that everything which the public did it did well. The mere work of decoration, if not always perfect in taste, was more complete and elaborate than we have ever succeeded in executing before. Almost all the triumphal arches were marvels of art for such erections. London-bridge, on which the longest of several delays happily took place, formed a magnificent avenue to the City. The effect of St. Paul's and the Mansion-house surpassed expectation, Temple-bar looked more imposing than the oldest Londoner has ever seen it, and the route through the club-quarter and only boulevard of the metropolis, was nobly fringed with drapery and galleries full of beaming countenances. The people, too, those who came on foot from east and west, north and south, to stand for hours on the pavement, to be thrust backwards by the hind-legs of fierce looking chargers, and to have their ranks broken by parties of the more fortunate struggling at the last moment towards their comfortable reserved-seats,—the people, properly so called, behaved admirably, as they always do. It is well that they did so, for in some places the Procession was literally felt to their mercy. The break down of the City police was signal, and as the crush in the City was sure to be infinitely more desperate than anywhere else, the self-willed confidence of the authorities was the more culpable. As it was, the way through the solid block of sightseers was partly forced by the few mounted artillerymen whose services were at length accepted, and partly coaxed by the Equerries. That this sudden compression was not effected without much suffering and some danger we may be sure, and we do not envy those whose self-importance was the cause of all this.

We must not forget, or, rather, we should include in our idea of the people, the Volunteers. When the Princess looks back on that wonderful journey, crowded with visions of wealth and beauty and order inspired by liberty, she will perhaps think that the noblest sight of all was that which awaited her in Hyde Park. Seventeen thousand citizen soldiers, representing a Volunteer army ten times as large, and all animated by a spirit of loyalty quite as unreserved and hearty as that of the Household Troops which escorted her,—these are well-wishers whose welcome is worth having. This is not the place to repeat the estimate of the Volunteer movement, in its relation to national defence, which we have formed and expressed from the first. We mention their presence on Saturday simply as a crowning proof of the widespread and deeply rooted popularity of our Royal family. There are many parts of Saturday's pageant of which as Englishmen we may be proud. The population of no other city could have lined the streets, story above story, for the same distance. No other citizens would have spent such enormous sums on erecting and hiring seats, would have hung out so many flags, set up so many acres of planking, or exhibited so vast a quantity of costly devices. Yet these are, after all, but signs of a material prosperity manifesting itself on a great day of rejoicing. The real glory of such a receiption is moral, and the greatest triumph, as well as the greatest novelty of the whole spectacle was the spontaneous attendance of those whose very existence gives a moral stability to the English Monarchy.

WHAT DENMARK THINKS OF ENGLAND.

(*To the Editor of the Times, March* 19.)

Sir,—As we have been speaking a good deal about Denmark lately, and I am glad to say in a very flattering way, it may be welcome to your readers to see what Denmark says of us. I trust, therefore, that you will find room for the following remarkable article taken from the Copenhagen *Dagblad,* published on the wedding day of the Prince of Wales.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

G. W. D.

" COPENHAGEN, *March* 10.

" The world is this day witness to an event as rare as it is peculiar. Over the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, so far as the mighty British Crown extends its sovereignty, wherever over the wide earth the British flag waves, this day, the 10th of March, is kept as a national festival and holyday. The immense and laborious activity which has stretched its arms round the whole orb of earth, and has revolutionized the world by its progress, ceases for twenty-four hours, as at the stroke of a magic wand. The whirring machines stop, hands and heads let their wonted work fall, the husbandman forsakes his plough, the merchant his desk, the coal-miner his pick, the workman his tools ; the whole nation has but one thought—to give itself up to festal mirth. There is not a spot in all England where this day will not be marked by rejoicing. From early morn all will be astir in their best garb, decked with their white bridal favours, the making of which has brought bread to the starving Coventry weavers ; troops of the Line and volunteers will parade to the music of their bands, festal processions will march through the towns, and at a fixed hour of the day all the many millions of human beings with joyous looks will burst out in congratulations and blessings. The joy will increase as the day wears on. School children and poor will flock around the liberal fare which wealth has provided for them ; in public and private circles men will meet to glorify the day ; speeches and songs will sound loud, all inspired by the same feeling ; streams of generous wine and the strong national drink will gladden all hearts. And when evening comes, and night falls, gleams of light will begin to spread over the whole enormous realm. The cold, formal towns, black with coal smoke, will blaze with light, and the uniform streets will swarm with joyous thousands. In gigantic London, which still peals with the hurrahs of its three millions, all will sparkle and flash as in an Eastern night : the beams of the Electric Light will spread their brightness from the mighty cupola of St. Paul's over the immense masses which roll to and fro at its foot like a stormy sea, while the Thames for many a mile reflects its flaring wharves and gleaming bridges, and thus doubles the strange spectacle of London illuminated for a festival. Edinburgh, so picturesque, and so rich in memories, will beam with magic brightness ; its mediæval castle, Gothic churches, Greek temples, and steep crags will stand out in light against the dark midnight sky, and high up from Arthur's Seat beacons and bonfires will strive to outshine the ocean of light at their feet. In the lively, merry Dublin ; in the cold, rich Liverpool : in Manchester, once so busy, and now so wan and wasted ; in all these countless towns, the hearths and centres of enlightenment, of trade, and manufactures, the same part will be repeated. On mountains and hillsides peasants in their best will throng round huge blazing bonfires, which will send a greeting to their fellows far and near, as it were in a many times magnified St. John's Night in the North, until the whole mighty land, from the Lands-end to John o'Groat's House, will be like a dazzling firmament—like a close cluster of great and small stars, which will cause the lights of heaven itself to burn dim.

" And all this enthusiasm, all this festivity, all this cost, and all this loss of a whole nation's activity suddenly stopped—only because the Prince of Wales, a youth of 21 years, is this day wedded in Windsor's Royal Chapel to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, a girl of 19, whom the English nation as yet knows not, of whose good qualities they have only hope but not experience to bear witness ! Is this the sensible and heavy English nation, that for the sake of such an occasion can fall into such boundless enthusiasm ? Is this free England, that can thus turn the wedding of an untried heir to the Throne with an unknown Princess into a national holyday ? Is this the mature English political self-consciousness, that can thus identify the Royal House with the people in a way that no Asiatic despot could ever force from his slaves ?

" Yes ! It is the sensible, phlegmatic, free, politically developed England where all this happens. And we speak of it just because the event to which the world is this day a witness gives a lesson both to Princes and Peoples which well deserves to be taken to heart. In the English nation's enthusiasm at the marriage of the heir to the Throne there is no doubt something of that exaltation and exaggeration to which all national characters are exposed by their very nature as soon as they pass out of their definite track ; but there is no speck to be found on it of that servility with which in so many other countries expressions of devotion to the Royal House are apt to be tainted. The Englishman feels a deep respect and reverence with regard to the Sovereign but, inasmuch as he is wont to see in him only the highest expression and organ of the will of the people, and not at all a dispenser of grace or favour ; so is he ever conscious of the respect due to himself and of his personal freedom, even when brought face to face with the Royal family. The English Crown still claims to be ' by the grace of God,' but in this formula the national consciousness only utters the thought which agrees with its deeply developed religious feeling, that everything in the world is ruled by a gracious Providence, and not any mystical tenet of the Divinity of the Crown ; and so, in the deep reverence of the English people for the Sovereign, there is nothing of that dependence which in other lands is fostered by Absolutism. For full two centuries the liberty of the people has now ruled in England ; after hard struggles, which cost one King his life and another his Crown ; after unwearied and enduring efforts, which have been continued down to the latest times, the English State has developed itself to a shape which presents a perfect balance of all the forces of Society, which is able to satisfy the progressive demands of the age without violent changes in what already exists, and which consequently seems to mortal eye to have come nearest to a political ideal, and to have the greatest prospect of standing the trial of all shocks. In theoretical systems a constitutional Sovereign after the English pattern seems to be a faint and colourless form, almost a superfluous person. He has no will of his own ; he is only the organ, the instrument of a national will which stands beyond his control, the mandates of which he, as it were, blindly fulfils ; and so, for the great German philosopher, the very ideal of a constitutional Monarch was an automaton, who could write his name indeed, but, for the rest, was neither able to do good or ill. But what has happened in England during the last generation, and what culminates there this very day, proves clearly enough how little real life bends itself to such philosophic systems, and how ill theoricians understand how to sketch realities. None of all England's Sovereigns has so thoroughly and so righteously comprehended the problem placed before a constitutional Monarch as Queen Victoria. For her the hereditary English liberty has not been a fettering bond, but a principle willingly accepted, and held inviolate as a religious dogma. She, supported it may be by a sagacious Consort, has never at any time sought to set personal feelings or wishes against the will of the people ; she has conscientiously carried that will out in all things ; and the result has been that while the country has made immense advances in prosperity, in power, in every kind of development, while the people has grown happier and more enlightened, the sanctity of the Crown has been firmly established, and the Sovereign's person has become an object of veneration, of devotion, and of a real affection which ambitious despots and patriarchal rulers by God's grace can never hope to reach. The Sovereign of England does not stand before her subjects as a lifeless automaton ; she is powerless for evil, but has a rich influence for good on society, on intellectual life, and on taste ; and this influence during Queen Victoria's long and happy reign has been ever on the increase, because she has been not only a true constitutional Queen but at the same time in her domestic life has been a pattern for all. The pure and graceful family life of the English Court the affectionate relations between man and wife, between parents and children, the middle-class order and regularity which have stepped into the place of the disgraceful immorality of a former age, have infused into the minds of Englishmen the highest respect for the Royal family, and this, combined with the old reverence for the Crown, has shaped itself into an affection which embraces every member of the dynasty. This unanimous feeling showed itself in a touching way in the national mourning for the Prince Consort's death ; it finds this very day an overwhelming expression in the joy for the Prince's wedding, under auspices which betoken a renewal of that domestic bliss which for five and twenty years has spread its beneficent and ennobling influence over the whole country.

" Well may England this day with undivided joy abandon herself to the feeling which is excited by this marriage, and arrive at a new consciousness, and, as it were, gather herself into a focus. Rich, powerful, free, and happy, secure in her whole political edifice, safe against all outward foes, without inward agitation which may threaten the nation's happiness or welfare, quietly advancing in all directions, the object of admiration and imitation, the British realm may this day keep holyday. The nation does homage to itself, to its own greatness and fortune, when it pays its unanimous homage to the young pair. It sees its own bright future reflected in the future of happiness which is opening for the Bride and Bridegroom. What a difference between this happy land and its nearest neighbour, whose feverish clutching at unbounded liberty and equality, whose impatient groping after impossible theorems have only brought about a military despotism which stifles all spiritual life ! What a contrast to the great German Power, where a Sovereign lost in mystical dreams of kingly power and stupid soldier notions is contending hand in hand with a crass, overbearing aristocracy, by force and guile against the constitutional liberty of the people, and thus makes the kingdom a laughing-stock ! Or to the huge Russia, who, by her revolting misdeeds, has again driven a noble nation to a desperate struggle, and now seeks to secure her booty by streams of Polish blood and reeking villages ! Or to North America, where an unbridled Democracy in Republican form has undermined all feelings of public morality, and now, after having begotten a monstrous civil war, gives at every point witness of its complete internal dissolution.

" In truth, the majestic festal drama which England this day presents to the world contains a fruitful moral. It proclaims to Princes that their Thrones' safety and their own happiness are inseparably bound up with the liberty of their people, that there is no surer pledge for both than respect for the rights of their subjects. And to Peoples it announces, with the powerful voice of experience, that true freedom only developes itself where rights are reciprocally respected, and where each onward step naturally springs from what has preceded it. The Prince who follows this lesson will receive a reward which surpasses all others in the respectful affection of his people ; and the people, which lives in the enjoyment of real freedom, will, without self-denial and without servility, be able to celebrate the festivities of its Royal house as national holydays ; for the dynasty will be then in all and everything the symbol of the country's own liberty and happiness."

NATIONAL FEELING, AND THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*From the Times, March* 11.)

ON Saturday last we had a specimen of what the people of this country can do when their hearts are fairly in the business towards receiving an honoured and admired guest with every demonstration of enthusiasm and affection. Plain even to something more than simplicity as were the equipage and the accompaniments which conveyed and surrounded the Princess Alexandra in her progress through the richest city in the world, the proceedings of last Saturday will, nevertheless, be memorable as surpassing all that we have hitherto seen of heartiness and unanimity.

Saturday exhibited one side of the English character ; Tuesday afforded an equally complete and perfect specimen of the other. In a Royal residence every stone of which is eloquent of our ancient monarchy, and of those feudal times which have by some incomprehensible process been softened down into the balanced state of society and political power which we now happily enjoy, in the presence of an audience containing much of all that is estimable in the higher society of England, was enacted yesterday a scene as prefect in its kind as the popular demonstration of Saturday. In that gorgeous chapel which ranks among the highest as well as the latest triumphs of mediæval architecture under the light of a sun hidden from us in London by a dense fog, but bursting from behind the clouds at Windsor during the ceremony with capricious splendour, in the presence of the Queen, the heads of our Church, the Knights of our high and ancient Order of feudal chivalry, of the Royal Family of England, and of a large portion of the Royal Family of Denmark, of the Cabinet Ministers, and of the faithful and tried servants of the Royal Household, with every accessory of pomp and splendour, with waving banners, glorious music, splendid pageantry, with all that could captivate the eye and please the ear, was celebrated that Marriage the prospect of which has for the last few days so deeply stirred the mind of England. Regarded as a work of art, and of art of a very high order, the ceremony was perfect in its kind. Everything had been foreseen, everything provided for. It would be impossible, we believe, to suggest any improvement in the management of the solemnity. From the first to the last one event followed another with a smoothness and regularity, with a certain ease of action and unity of design, which left nothing to be desired. Gravely, firmly, reverentially, without affectation, and with a dignified and quiet simplicity, the hero and heroine of the day performed their part. There was nothing at which the most fastidious taste could cavil, nothing out of which the most cynical mind could extract the materials of a sneer.

But beneath all this admirable order and regularity, this perfection of taste and arrangement, there were feelings and passions not less thoroughly comprehended by the spectators than if they had found the noisiest and most obtrusive utterance. No one could watch the demeanour of the Bride and Bridegroom, from the moment when they appeared before the Altar to that of their departure, without feeling convinced that the Marriage was one dictated by no cold maxims of State policy, but springing from the purest mutual affection. No man has ever seen two persons more heartily and thoroughly happy than our future Sovereign and his Bride, when they stepped into the railway carriage which was to bear them away not only to a new home, but to a vast and undefined scene of action—one full of duties, anxieties, and responsibilities, of which persons whose lot is cast in the humbler walks of life can know nothing. Side by side with this was an object the more touching and mournful from its strong contrast to happy affection and unbounded hope. In a cabinet high over the heads of the audience, neither unseen nor yet prominently exposed to view, in deep mourning, sat the Queen, the person above all others interested in the happiness of her Son and his Bride. What must have been the recollections, what the feelings, with which she witnessed a scene the counterpart of which must be so indelibly impressed on her memory ! Favoured in married life above the lot of most Sovereigns, she has learnt only too well how frail are the foundations of the highest human happiness, and how possible it is that our brightest hopes may be blasted at the very moment when they seem most completely to be fulfilled. It was impossible for those who lifted their eyes from the scene of love and happiness below to the figure of the Queen, as she looked down upon it with eager yet mournful interest, not to feel that contrast which, latent or apparent, is ever present in human affairs, and which should tend to moderate the transports of joy while it soothes the sharpness of grief.

This country has long ceased to look for great political results from the marriages of its Royal family ; its demands are more moderate ; it asks from its Princes, not that they should make England more powerful, but themselves more happy. Whatever was the case in former times, the country has become strict in demanding from its Princes, in addition to their public virtues, a high standard of morality, an example capable of exercising a beneficial influence over the homes and hearts of a nation that seeks its own happiness by its own fireside. We have learnt that political happiness and power cannot be secured by the marriages of Princes, but we have also learnt that the Royal example is, even under a limited monarchy, almost omnipotent for good or for evil. If England has been moved to sympathize in an extraordinary degree with the Prince of Wales in the accomplishment of this alliance, it is because she believes that it gives the best possible security for the domestic happiness of the Prince, and that this happiness in its turn gives the best security that his example will be such as wise men would desire, and good men would imitate. Among the first results of the union will be the introduction of the name of the Princess Alexandra into our Liturgy ; the heart of the nation will gladly welcome the change, and its prayers will spontaneously follow the direction which that change will indicate.

ODES ON THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

(*From the Times, March* 10.)

THE POET LAURIATE.

A WELCOME.

Sea-king's daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra !
Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra !
Welcome her, thunders of fort and of fleet !
Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street !
Welcome her, all things youthful and sweet,
Scatter the blossom under her feet !
Break, happy land, into earlier flowers !
Make music, O bird, in the new-budded bowers !
Welcome her, welcome her, all that is ours !
Warble, O bugle, and trumpet, blare !
Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers !
Flames, on the windy headland flare !
Utter your jubilee, steeple and spire !
Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air !
Flash, ye cities, in rivers of fire !
Welcome her, welcome the land's desire,
Alexandra !
Sea-kings' daughter as happy as fair,
Blissful bride of a blissful heir,
Bride of the heir of the kings of the sea,
O joy to the people and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us and make us your own :
For Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra !

NUPTIAL ODE*

PROFESSOR AYTOUN has produced an ode which is worthy of his reputation, and which reflects the general feeling better than any similar composition that has yet been published. With regard to this feeling and Mr. Aytoun's expression of it we have but one remark to make. It is suggested by an undertone of sad memory which cannot be entirely suppressed, but makes itself heard now and again amid the noise of jubilee. There is, of course, especial reason why, in connexion with the particular event which now gladdens the heart of the nation, some plaintive thoughts should arise. But it seems to us not only that this plaintiveness is in some degree suited to the occasion, but also that, on every occasion of merry-making, English poets like to relieve the brightness of joy by some darker shades of feeling, and do not readily give themselves up to the tumult of unmixed delight which we find in the ancient poetry. The most popular of our religious poets, who may be supposed to express a general feeling, since his work. (*The Christian Year*) has a sale measured by the hundred thousand, tells us in the lyric which he has devoted to marriage that there is an awe in the joy of mortals, and that in all the pleasant excitement of a wedding a deep mysterious fear fills half of the heart. It is a characteristic discovery that distinguishes modern from classical poetry. The contrast so often recurs that a German critic sees in it an explanation of the entire difference between ancient and modern art. He says that classical poetry is the poetry of enjoyment, while our modern and romantic poetry is the expression, not of enjoyment, but of desire. This is stating the case too broadly, but it is a fact which a comparison of ancient with modern epithalamiums would abundantly prove, that our poets take much more naturally to the expression of sorrow than to that of unmingled delight. For one that can sing ecstacies, ten can pour forth grief.

The favour of the season furnishes the most obvious thought to a poet who would celebrate the nuptials of the Prince, and Mr. Aytoun begins his ode as follows :—

" Pass from the earth, deep shadows of the night,
" Give place and vantage to the rosy dawn ;
" For now the sullen Winter takes his flight,
" His dreary robes withdrawn :
" Coy as a maiden moves the wavering Spring
" With dainty step across the emerald lawn,
" Her tressess fair with primrose garland plight.
" Hark ! how the woods and bursting thickets ring
" With the glad notes of love and welcoming ;
" The twitter of delight, the restless call
" Of myriad birds that hold their festival
" When leaves begin to sprout and flowers to blow.
" ' O joyous time !' 'tis thus I hear them sing,
" Each to its mate upon the burgeoning spray,—
" ' O happy time ! Winter hath pass'd away,
" ' Cold, rugged winter, with its storms and snow,
" ' And all the sadness of the shorten'd year.
" ' Be glad, be glad ! the pleasant days are near,
" ' The days of mirth, and love, and joy supreme,
" ' The long-expected days for which we pined !
" ' Flow on, for ever flow, thou wandering stream,
" ' Through tangled brakes, and thickets fast entwined
" ' With the lithe woodbine, and the clambering rose !
" ' For thee there is no rest ;
" ' But we shall build our nest
" ' In some dim coppice where the violet blows ;
" ' And thou shalt sing to us the livelong night,
" ' When hush'd, and still, and folded in delight
" ' We pass from waking rapture to repose !' "

But here comes a note of sadness, for the poet is reminded of another winter which is passing away :—

" Lay we the sombre weeds of mourning by,
" And hail the advent of the genial sun,
" No longer overcast
" By woeful clouds that with their curtain dun,
" And evil-omen'd pall.
" Made dark the year of our calamity.
" O ruthless year ! sad and unblest to all ;
" Most fraught with anguish to the heart of One,
" Who evermore shall mourn,
" Reft of her lord, her lover, and her stay !
" In awe and silence veil that sacred urn,
" Quit the dim vault, and pass into the day !
" Not ours with impious plaint to censure doom,
" Or murmur, when we rather need to pray.
" ' God call'd His servant home—His will be done !'
" What more can mortal's say ?
" Enough of tears are shed ;
" Unmeasured wailing desecrates the dead,
" And vain repining but profanes the tomb !"

Two strophes follow in which the poet pays his homage to the virtues of the departed Prince, and declares his sympathy in the prolonged sorrow of the Queen ; but he suddenly turns to a brighter mood. He cries :—

" Rejoice, brave England, through thy fertile plains,
" Thy stately cities and ancestral halls,
" Thy humbler homes where peace with plenty reigns,
" Thy shores that, firmer far than massiest walls,
" Defy the foeman and engird the free !
" Old land of worship, loyalty, and fame,
" Let every voice unite in glad acclaim
" To swell the chorus of our jubilee !
" Awake the echoes that have slumber'd long,
" Or answer'd faintly to another hall ;
" Awake them with the shout that, loud and strong,
" Rang out from cliff to cliff when, sheath'd in mail.
" Victorious Edward trod the English shore.
" Fresh from the wars in France, with nobler spoil
" Than ever conquering captain home did bring.
" Then myriad voices rose in glad turmoil—
" ' The Prince ! the Prince !' they cried ; and ever more
" Swell'd up the shout like ocean's gathering roar,
" And burst in deluge of delirious joy ;
" The while, with modest grace, the hero-boy
" Bareheaded rode beside the captive King ;

After describing the happier days that have dawned upon us now, when—

" No longer rings the clangour of the fight ;
" No more the balefire on the mountain brow
" Sends up its ruddy signal to the night ;
" No huge Armadas vex the narrow seas,
" No angry navies thunder on the tide ;
" But friendly ensigns flutter in the breeze,
" And barks unchallenged o'er the waters glide."

Mr. Aytoun refers more directly to the wedding :—

" ——The long expected hour has come ;
" And, in its bright array,
" Moves to the altar- steps the bridal train.
" O happy, happy they—
" That fond and loving pair !
" The princely bridegroom and his peerless bride,
" So beautiful and fair.
" He, England's Royal son and stateliest heir,
" She, daughter of the far-descended Dane.
" And now the knot is tied—
" The marriage vows are ta'en ;
" No longer are they twain,
" And nought but death shall ever them divide !
" Blest be the hour ! Proclaim it to the hills,
" Let the loud cannon thunder forth our glee ;
" O'er mountains, rivers, plains, and rocks, and rills,
" Speed the glad signal, speed it fast and free !
" Behold ! It leaps along with lightning glance,
" Peal after peal in reverberating roar.
" From Dover rolling to the coast of France,
" From Mona's isle to Erin's answering shore.
" As starting swift from some oblivious trance,
" Each fortress thunders, and each cliff replies ;
" Each lesser height prolongs the loud refrain.
" Wide through the land the joyful message flies ;
" From where the hoary heap of Tintagell,
" Great Arthur's hold, frowns o'er the western main.
" To that huge buttress of the northern seas
" Smote by the Pentland's swell,
" Whence, dimly seed through tempest and through rain,
" Loom far away the stormy Orcades."

Thus rejoicing and calling upon the three kingdoms to rejoice, the singer begins to descant upon the charms of the bride who has achieved the conquest of English hearts, and he naturally thinks of other Danish conquests !—

" Not such was England in the times of yore,
" Back roll the years, as roll the clouds away—
" And lo, the vision of a shelving shore !
" Black ships are tossing on the surfy bay—
" Thick on the strand the uncouth warriors swarm,
" Stalwart and fierce, in terrible array—
" See ! in their van the grim Berserkars bear
" The Raven banner flapping in the air—
" They climb the cliffs ! Arm, men of England, arm !
" Rush to the fight, be resolute and bold !
" No Wandering pirates muster on the plain,
" No puny foemen threat the Saxon hold—
" Strike for your lives and homes ! It is the conquering Dane !"

He enlarges on this theme, painting vigorously the horrors of ancient war, and then returning to the contrast of to-day gives this good greeting to the Princess :—

" Fair as a poet's dream, serenely bright,
" Veil'd in the charm of maiden modesty,
" The Rose of Denmark comes, the Royal Bride !
" O loveliest Rose ! our paragon and pride,
" Choice of the Prince whom England holds so dear—
" What homage shall we pay
" To one who has no peer ?
" What can the bard or wilder'd minstrel say
" More than the peasant, who, on bended knee,
" Breathes from his heart an earnest prayer for thee ?
" Words are not fair, if that they would express
" Is fairer still ; so lovers in dismay
" Stand all abash'd before that loveliness
" They worship most, but find no words to pray.
" Too sweet for incense ! Take our loves instead,
" Most freely, truly, and devoutly given ;
" Our prayer for blessing on that gentle head,
" For earthly happiness and rest in Heaven !
" May never sorrow dim those dovelike eyes.
" But peace as pure as reigned in Paradise,
" Calm and untainted on creation's eve,
" Attend thee still ! May holy angels keep
" Watch o'er thy path, and guard thee in thy sleep !
" Long years of Joy and mutual love be thine,
" And all that mortals ask or can receive
" Of benediction from the Hand Divine !"

The poem closes with a similar greeting to the Prince ; but we have quoted so largely that we must leave this as well as some other passages untouched. It will be seen from the foregoing extracts that the ode is full of spirit, and well worthy of perusal as a whole. Connected as it is with a great historical event, it will no doubt hereafter have historical importance.

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* *Nuptial Ode on the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.* By W. Edmondstoune Aytoun, D.C.L., author of *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.* Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.

AT the battle of Trafalgar, two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies, from the same little clachan, happened to be stationed near each other when the celebrated intimation was displayed from the Admiral's ship. " Look up and read, you Jock," says one to the other ; " England expects every man to do his duty—not a word frae puir auld Scotland on this occasion." Jock cocked his eye at the object for a moment, and turning to his companion, thus addressed him—" Man Geordie, is that a' your sense ? Scotland kens well enough that her bairns will do their duty—that's just a hint to the Englishmen.

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CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE BY THE AUSTRIAN FRIGATE 'NOVARA.'

(From the *Examiner*, Feb. 21.)

***Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the 'Globe by the Austrian frigate 'Novara' (Commodore B. Von Wullerstorf Urbair), undertaken by order of the Imperial Government in the years* 1857, 1858, *and* 1859. By Dr. Karl Scherzer. 3 vols. Saunders, Otley, and Co.**

THIS narrative has been for some time in progress, the two first volumes having appeared separately. It is now completed by the publication of the third volume, and will unquestionably be read with great interest; for, although the countries visited by the *Novara* are, for the greater part, tolerably familiar to ourselves, the point of view from which they are considered by Austrian navigators who, for the first time, make the circuit of the globe, invests the scenes described with a new and peculiar character. Were not, however, the nationality of the expedition distinctly and repeatedly set forth, it would be difficult to imagine, from the author's style, that this was a work of foreign origin, so thoroughly is Dr. Scherzer imbued with English ideas, and so perfectly as he mastered the English language. It is only in the amplitude of some of his details and in the pains he takes to point out as excellent whatever he meets with of British growth or creation, especially when he treats of colonisation, that we see we are in the company of an admiring German. How differently the same subjects would have been discussed by a French writer, it is besides our purpose to enquire; it suffices that we express our acknowledgments to Dr. Scherzer, sincerely believing that he does not seek to compliment us, but only expresses the sincerity of his convictions. The route taken by the Austrian frigate was as follows:—Leaving Trieste in the month of April, 1857, she passed through the Straits of Messina, and after touching at Gibraltar and Maderia, made direct for Rio Janeiro. Thence she proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, kept on a parallel track to the islands of St Paul and Amsterdam, and proceeded nearly due north to Ceylon. Madras was next visited, then the Nicobar isles, and taking Singapore and Java *en route* she made her way to the Philippines, thence to Hong Kong, and along the Chinese coast to the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang and Shanghai. Leaving China, the *Novara* steered for the Marian Archipelago in the North Pacific, crossed the line for the third time after visiting the Caroline group of islands, and than passing between the New Hebrides and the eastern shores of Australia arrived at Sydney. Auckland, in New Zealand, was her next resting place, Tahiti and the adjacent islands followed, and then came the long run across the South Pacific by Pitcairn's Island and Juan Fernandez to Valparaiso. After this the *Novara* sailed round Cape Horn, reaching nearly the sixtieth degree of South latitude, and then, with the whole sweep of the Atlantic before her, crossed the equator for the fourth time, went northward of the Azores, ran through the Gut of Gibraltar again, and eventually returned to Trieste in August, 1859, after a voyage of two years and four months' duration during which she traversed 51,686 miles, visited twenty-five different places, spent 551 days at sea, and remained 298 at anchor or on shore.

In following the *Novara's* course, we shall make but cursory mention of the localities which offer little or no novelty to the English reader, reserving our extracts for the description of places that are rarely visited. Life on board ship is, necessarily, almost always the same, its occupations and amusements varying only with national habits. In the *Novara* the men off duty amused themselves chiefly with the game called "tombola" and with the "Monferina," a dance which is the peculiar delight of the sailors from the Adriatic, whence the Austrian navy derives its strength. Pleasantly the *Novara* skirted the coast of Italy, and pleasantly was she received at Gibraltar, of which important station Dr Scherzer gives a full and accurate account, telling us, amongst other things, that with respect to numerous articles of commerce—such as sugar, hardware, cutlery, and all sorts of earthenware and glass, "small but industrious Belgium has become a powerful competitor of mighty England." While waiting for a favourable wind to get through the gut, the curious phenomenon of the "Fata Morgana" was witnessed, in which the images of the ships at anchor, and those at sea under sail, appeared in the air reversed, and assuming the most fantastic forms. It was a good omen for the *Novara*, a light easterly breeze sprang up, and she was able to make her way into the Atlantic to pursue her voyage of circumnavigation.

The floral productions of Madeira were like the enchanted gardens of Armida to our delighted Austrians, where they beheld odoriferous magnolias, large flowering tulip trees, plane trees, laurels, myrtles, acacias, passion and trumpet flowers, tree-like fuchsias with immense blossoms, gaudy hortensias, sweet-smelling roses, blooming oleanders, aloes, forty feet high, in full flower, imposing camellias with shining green foliage, covered with beautiful rose-like flowers, chestnut trees, Brazilian pines, cypresses,—together with pomegranates, tamarinds, bananas, sugar-canes, coffee shrubs, gigantic dragon trees, pine apples, mangroves, papayas and acquacutes, respecting which be says:—"Certainly, at a later date, we met in the primitive forests of the Nicobar islands, or in Java, Luza, and the Caroline islands, with grander and more imposing scenery; but none that surpassed in fragrance, luxuriance, and loveliness the floral beauty of Madeira." After climbing the highest peaks, for pleasure as well as for the purpose of making barometrical observations, the men of science rejoined the *Novara*, and the good ship stood across the Atlantic to Rio Janeiro, the old custom of Neptune's visit being kept up on board, much the same as it was wont to be with ourselves, when, for the first time, the Line was crossed.

Of Rio so much as of late years been written, that we shall say nothing of its natural attractions; neither can we find room to detail the story of Marianno Jose Machado, a native of the province of Southern Rio Grande, who, afflicted with elephantiasis, and believing in local tradition, submitted to be bitten by a rattlesnake, in the hope of being cured, and died four-and-twenty hours afterwards; still less can we discuss the social and political condition of the capital of Brazil though Dr. Scherzer's comments are of interest,—chiefly, however, to his own countrymen. We pass also from the Cape of Good Hope, merely indicating a visit paid to the mausoleum of a Malay prophet, named Sheikh Joseph, on a height near Zandvliet,—and proceed with our voyagers to the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, midway, in the Indian Ocean, between Africa and Tasmania.

St. Paul was the first examined. Permanent inhabitants it has none, the few who are to be met with on this desolate place being only visitors for the sake of its fishing-grounds. Scarcely had the *Novara* anchored when a boat approached the frigate with three men in it, their leader being a grizzly old Frenchman, named Viot, with deeply-furrowed features and long, grey beard, clothed in a blue blouse and coarse linen trowsers, which, like himself, seemed to have weathered many a winter's storm. He had lived there for a considerable time as overseer of a fishing establishment on the island, the property of a M. Ottovan, his employer, at the Isle of Bourbon. Monsieur Viot proved of use to the navigators, as did a second person of the party, named Ferdinand, who served as their guide. Dr. Scherzer describes the latter as "an active and intelligent mulatto, with thoroughly French manners," and adds:—"The French stock has this peculiarity as compared with the German, that it remains unmistakably French, even when mixed with two-thirds of African blood. Ferdinand was for the first time in St. Paul, having been conveyed hither in the previous March, to work for M. Ottovan. Family troubles had been the cause of his banishment to this dismal island. Although only twenty-four years of age, he was already the father of two children, whom, he informed us, he had placed at school in St. Denis; and in sheer despair at the worthless conduct of their mother, had hired himself hither as a labourer at forty francs a month, paid by the owner of the island." But, like the month with singed wings, he was again about to tempt his fate. "He proposed returning to St. Denis in the next ship that left St. Paul, in the hope that peace might be by that time restored to his family." Poor Belphegor! We will venture to say he is once more to be found on the desolate island. If human beings are scarce in St. Paul, penguins, called by the English sailors, "Jumping Jack," from their manner of jumping quite out of the water, are in plenty, and Dr. Scherzer gives an amusing account of them:

On reaching the plateau above, which is reached by a narrow, steep, and in many places rather fatiguing path, from the settlers' huts on the north side of the basin of the crater, we came to a breeding-place of the yellow tufted "Crested or Hopping-Penguin" (*apterodytes chrysocome*), in which we found at the lowest estimate from 500 to 600 of these singular creatures, which are adorned with grey-yellow tufts of feathers arranged in a semicircle above the eyes, and which, as was well remarked by the naturalist attached to the *Lion*, with the peculiar plumage and the almost scaly covering of their fin-like wings, suggest a remote resemblance to the form of a fish. Living part of the year in the water, and passing most of the remainder on land, Nature has, in a manner, adapted them for these widely differing modes of life. The dirty greyish-brown attire of the young contrasts so strongly with the gay plumage of the old penguin, that at the first glance they hardly seem to belong to the same species. The females lay only one or two eggs, usually in October, so that at the time of our visit, the young were only about a month-and-a-half or so old. These penguins, so graceful and nimble in the water, as if it were their proper element, are very awkward on land, so as to be easily caught, or knocked down with a stick. Only in so doing it is necessary to be on one's guard against a blow from their long sharp bills, with which they can inflict on their pursuer a by no means trifling would. In the course of centuries, during which they have paid undisturbed visits to this island," they have trodden a well-marked path from their breeding-place to the edge of the sea; and it is a proof of the wonderful instinct of this creature, that this place is almost the only point on the entire island, at which it would be possible for it to reach the sea. A flock of these hoping penguins presents an odd and peculiar appearance, as, after leisurely bathing in the sea, and providing a sufficient supply of food for their young, their elegant heads emerge from the water, when carefully calculating the effect of the breakers, they raise their crest and allow themselves to be deposited on the beach; or, after hoping from stone to stones the plumes on their heads nodding to and fro, suddenly plunge head foremost into the sea, like so many somersault-throwers! Not less diverting are the movements of these animals when, returned from their laborious wanderings, which they undertake two or three times a day in search of food for their young, they bend their tottering steps back to the roosting-place, waddling in their walk like ducks. One always leads the way as guide and forager-in-chief, and the rest, usually from ten to fifteen in number, follow him in a column; on reaching the roosting-place, a piece of level winding ground, they give a shrill cry, and comport themselves anything but peaceably towards their neighbours, especially if these have possessed themselves of their accustomed seats. Continual squabbling and disputing go on, and their croaking and screaming are prolonged far into the silence of night. They show much tenderness for their young, shelter them with great care, and defend them with extraordinary courage and pertinacity against the southern hawk gull (*stercorarius antarcticus*), which frequently swoops upon the breeding-ground, and even ventures within reach of man, from whom it defends itself by violently striking and biting with its beak. Always at war under ordinary circumstances, they are nevertheless the most faithful of allies in moments of common danger or necessity. The flesh of the old penguin has so rank a smell that it is only used by those frequenting the island in case of the most extraordinary necessity; that of the young, on the other hand, has a far more agreeable flavour.

Fishing on this island is well rewarded. The sailors of the *Novara* used to hang a basket with bait close to the edge of the crater-basin, which they would draw out every time filled with lobsters, catching in a few hours from eighty to a hundred pounds weight of these delicious crustaceans. Quantities of other fish, too, were caught, weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds each. The seals, however, which were so numerous in Lord Machartney's time, no longer haunt these shores. The three inhabitants of St Paul seem to have thought more of fishing than of keeping an account of time. They have no printed calendar, and when it was remarked to Viot that he was a day over his reckoning, his answer was, "We always get into a mess" with these confounded months of thirty-one days."

Of the sister island, Amsterdam, so little was previously known, that a Yankee captain whom the *Novara* found whale-fishing, his annual occupation off the coast, could give scarcely any information. He had never set foot on the island, nor did he know whether it was accessible at all. To ascertain this fact the two jolly-boats of the frigate coasted for some miles before they could discover anything like a landing-place, and when found it was scarcely available.

After an hour-and-a-half of continuous rowing, and when, in our very unsuitable boat, we had got about seven nautical miles distant from the frigate, we at last found a smooth spot between two reefs, which projected above the level of the sea like a breakwater, and at once let go the boat's anchor. A regular landing-place, however, was not to be hoped for at this point. It was necessary first to make a spring to a block of rock, and thence, picking one's way among stones rendered slippery by being covered at flood-tide, endeavour to reach the beach. This we all succeeded in accomplishing over the rough rocks, without any mischance, and at last we stood on the firm soil of the Island of Amsterdam, at a spot which assuredly had never before been trodden by human feet, unless by some castaway. For only in consequence of the sea being perfectly calm, which at this season was quite unusual, were we able to reach the shore at this point. What a scene of wildest desolation and inaccessible solitude now met our gaze! Around us nothing but huge blocks of besalt some rolled about by the breakers, and so slippery with half-dry *algæ*, that one was in danger of falling at every stride; others with their angles and indentations as sharp, as when first violently torn from their original bed; and behind these gigantic blocks, a perpendicular wall of rock rising 200 feet sheer, composed of a schistus of basaltic lava lying regularly and horizontally one over the other, intermixed with red or brown slag and yellow tufa. Immense holes and cavities in the rocky wall, as also the empty spaces between the broken blocks that had fallen down, and the vast air-holes scooped out in the lava beds, furnished an undisturbed nestling-place for flocks of a beautiful sea swallow, with glossy black head, silver-grey body, and bill and feet of carmine red—the most elegant and attractive contrast of colours that can well be imagined upon any bird. These pretty creatures afforded great amusement to the sportsmen of our little party, while the geologist acquired a better idea and more information as to the mineralogy and geognosis of the island beneath the steep wall of rock, tharr he could have obtained above, where all seemed to be covered with thick green grass. But the botanist and zoologist found but little to repay their search on the beach. The same *Algæ*, the same grasses, the same *Patellæ* (limpets), as at St. Paul, even to the same caterpillars swarming upon every tuft of grass in numberless quantities. At several points, fresh, perfectly good, sweet spring water trickled down from the heights, and we could thus confirm the relations of former explorers, that the island contains fresh water; but whether it can be got at, still remains a very uncertain question. As we were convinced, after several examinations and much exertion, that to ascend the precipice from this spot was impossible, it was resolved, after the men had rested, and a few observations had been made with the sextant, to re-embark and endeavour to find a more suitable spot for disembarking.

Some miles further along the coast they effected another disembarkation, though it was not much easier than the first.

A ridge, grown over with grass and rushes, and forming a line of communication between the upper and lower portions of the island, seemed the most accessible point at which to amount to the high ground above. At first the path led over the colossal rampart of broken rocks and through the surf, after which came clumps of rushes and clods, in which the former grew, and thence upwards over masses of slag. It was regular Sisyphean task. On the loose rolling *debris* beneath the feet, for every five feet forwards, one slipped four backward, so that to climb this height of little over 100 feet, took nearly a whole hour, At last the adventurous scramblers stood on the top of the island, on a small bare cone of scoriæ, whence they were able to overlook a portion of the ground. Dense rush-like grass, as high as a man, thickly covered the entire surface—half-withered, half of a lively green; here broken short off by wind and rain, there still standing erect. Further progress was not to be thought of, not even as far as the green clump of bushes which had already been observed from the boat, although it was scarcely a hundred paces distant, on the surface of the declivity, and although a closer examination promised to afford many interesting details as to the vegetation on the island. It would have been necessary to make one's way either through heaps of withered rushes requiring to be broken down at every moment, or across thick, matted, fresh, slippery grass, in order to get anywhere near the copse that resembled the pinewood. Moreover, owing to the short allowance of daylight that remained, both were for the present inaccessible.

Of Ceylon, thanks to Sir Emerson Tennent, we have lately been told so much, that we shall not draw upon Dr. Scherzer's pages for information. His description of the Nicobar islands is more novel. The natives, a gentle race, have peculiar notions with regard to costume and nomenclature. Their ordinary apparel consists of nothing but a long and very narrow slip of dark blue linen, which they wind round the body, bringing it from the front between the legs backwards, when it is made fast to the girdle, and the ends left to hang loosely down,—from which circumstance it was formerly reported of them that they had tails. But when they discard their native costume and appear in the old clothes which they receive in exchange for produce from ship captains, they are still more open to criticism, for they make their appearance now in a black hat, now in a coat or a shirt, without a vestige of other clothing! A chief amongst them, hight "Captain John," wore an old cast-off blue uniform frock, which, despite the tropical heat, he had buttoned tight round his naked body to the very throat: he, however, on account of his dignity, or better luck, sported shoes and pantaloons. "He was surrounded," says Dr. Scherzer, "by a considerable number of natives, who presented themselves to us, as Captain Morgan, Captain Douglas, Dr. Crisp, Lord Nelson, Lord Byron, Lord Wellington, and so forth, having been indebted to the singular whimsies of some English captains, who thought it a good joke to confer on these filthy brown people the illustrious names of the hereditary and intellectual aristocracy of Great Britain." The habitations of these worthies are thus described:

These are erected in a broad open space, and in consequence of the great humidity of the soil during the wet season, consist of eight or ten poles, from six to eight feet in height, so that a man can easily pass under them. They comprise but one large apartment, into which access is obtained by a neatly-carved ladder of bamboo-reed, which during the night, or when the occupants leave the hut, is usually taken away, so that, without using locks or bolts, it is pretty difficult to get in. The flooring is constructed of bamboo planks, together with Rotang (*Calamus Rotang*), in such a manner that the air from beneath can circulate freely through, and, in a similar way, the neat basket-work of the hive-shaped structure is vaulted. A dense straw thatch serves as well to keep out the sun's rays as the rain. The internal arrangements are very simple. In the rear is a sort of fire-place, a low block of wood hollowed out, and the cavity filled with sand stones, upon which is placed a variety of utensils of clay, imported from the adjoining island of Chowry, the only island of the entire Archipelago where any industry is carried on. From the beams of the roof are suspened hollowed-out cocoa-nuts, strung together in pairs, and serving as water jars, as also elegantly plaited baskets and the few possessions of the family, and, lastly, some fruits, betel-leaves, and tobacco, as offerings to the Eewees, or evil spirits, in the event of their paying a visit, and having an appetite for such fare. Further forward, opposite the entrance of the hut, there are stuck on the side walls, as evidence of special prosperity numerous cutlasses, spears, javelins, and paddles. Besides, there are laid on the floor plaited straw mats, which, rolled up during the day, are stretched out at night and, together with a small wooden stool for a pillow, serve as couches on which to repose. The hut might furnish sleeping quarters for about ten men. As, moreover, all the cookery is carried on therein, and there is no means of ventilating from above, the interior is completely saturated with smoke, and all articles are soon begrimed with smoke and soot. The natives, however, apparently take no precautions to get rid of the smoke, because it contributes to keep them free of a far more subtle foe, the mosquito, who, especially during the rainy season, becomes a formidable torment for their naked bodies.

The scenery of Kar-Nicobar is no less singular than beautiful.

All around the forest presented a scene to which perhaps only the fantastic whimsicality of certain theatrical forest sceneries might furnish a dim resemblance. Along the steep banks of the river rose to a height of nearly 100 feet the slender Nibong palm, adorned with blossoms and clusters of fruit, and close adjoining the graceful Catechu palm. Gigantic forest-trees, with thick squat truns, extended their shady masses of foliage far over the stream; screw-pines towering up from the scaffold-like arrangement of their numerous roots, were reflected from the glassy bosom of the watery clumps of bamboo, absolutely alive with butterflies; nymph-like aquatic plants, mossy green banks, and tree-ferns with indescribably graceful corollæ, all combined here to form a landscape of the most enchanting richness, in the water, on the shore, and in the air. Suspended over the whole scene, partly in leaf partly in bloom, a gigantic garland of climbing and creeping plants, in living cords of every variety of thickness, rose in a lofty arch above the limpid element, interlaced and girt around with thousands of blooming and flourishing parasites!

In another island of the group the special character of the woodland scenery is shown in the following account of the screw-pine, and the method of preparing its fruit.

Nowhere have we met with his marvellous tree growing in such luxuriance as on Pulo Milu, where it appears in such quantities as to resemble a forest, and leaves an impression of such lonely wildness as make one almost imagine it a remnant of some earlier period of our earth. Wondering at the capricious vagaries of nature, the traveller contemplates these extraordinary trees, which have leaves arranged in spiral order like the dragon trees, trunks like those of palms, boughs like those trees presenting the ordinary characteristics of foliage, fruit-cones like the *coniferæ*, and yet have nothing in common with all these plants, so that they form a family by themselves. On Pulo Milu we saw some of these trees with slim smooth stems forty or fifty feet in height, which are nourished by and supported upon a pile of roots of ten to twelve feet high, resembling a neatly-finished conical piece of wicker-work, composed of spindle-shaped staves. Many of these roots do not reach the soil, and in this undeveloped state these atmospheric roots assume the most peculiar shapes. Higher up the same formation is repeated among the branches, from which depend beautiful massy fruit cones, a foot and a half in length by one in thickness, which, when ripe, are of a splendid orange hue. The screw-pine is not cultivated in the Nicobar Islands; it grows wild in the utmost luxuriance, and, after the cocoa-nut, is for the natives the most important plant that furnishes them with subsistence. The immense fruit-cones borne by this tree consist of several single wedge-shaped fruits, which when raw are uneatable, but boiled in water, and subjected to pressure, give out a sort of mealy mass, the "Melori" of the Portuguese, and called by the natives "Larohm," which is also occasionally used with the fleshy interior of the ripe fruit, and forms the daily bread of the islanders. The flavour of the mass thus prepared strongly resembles that of apple-marmalade, and is by no means unpalatable to Europeans. The woody, brush-like fibres of the fruit which remain behind, after the mealy contents have been squeezed out, are made use of by the natives as natural brooms and brushes, while the dried leaves of the Pandanus serve instead of paper to surround their cigarettes.

Here is a picture of the inhabitants themselves:

The natives of the Nicobar group, whose entire numbers may be estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 souls, are, as we have already remarked, large and well-formed, the skin of a dark brown, bronze-like hue, and owing to the prevailing custom of anointing their bodies with cocoanut oil, usually presenting a glancing appearance, and emitting a peculiar odour. This inunction is apparently intended to obviate superabundant perspiration, as also any skin diseases, just as the Indian races west of the Mississippi are accustomed to protect their naked bodies against the direct influences of the cold, by rubbing in the fat of animals. The practice of daubing the face does not seem to be so extensively resorted to, as previous descriptions of the Nicobar islanders had led us to believe. We saw only one solitary native, at the village of Malacca in the island of Nangkauri, who had painted his forehead and cheeks with the red pigment obtained from the seeds of the *Biza Orellana* (the well-known Annatto dye). Instances of tatooing we never fell in with, nor do these islanders seem to have any desire to imitate the beautiful, sometimes absolutely artistic, designs punctured on the hands and feet of the Malays and Burmese who occasionally visit them. Moles and blotches on the breast and arms are of frequent concurrence. The forehead of the Nicobar islander is slightly rounded, and in many cases may even be said to be well-formed, but it falls away somewhat suddenly; the face is usually broad, and if we except the rather prominent zygomatic process, approaches the oval type; the hinder portion of the head is flat and seems as though crushed inwards a circumstance, of which Fontana, in his well-known journal already mentioned, takes special notice, and which deserves the moral attention, that we think we are in a position, by means of actual measurement, and inquiries made on the spot, to say with certainty that this modification of the normal form of the skull is not natural to this race, but is artificially produced. We especially rely upon the circumstance, that among the natives of Nangkauri and others of the Islands, the custom prevails of pressing quite flat the head of the newly-born infant, probably in conformity with Nicobar laws of taste and beauty: in order to make the result more certain, they keep continually repeating this experiment by a variety of different means during a considerable time. The nose is of ordinary dimensions, but is always of unusual breadth, and course of outline; we found a few individuals with noses of exorbitant length. Owing to the incredible extent to which the disgusting practice of chewing the betel-nut is carried, their mouth, naturally large, is hideously distorted. On the island of Treis we saw an aged native, whose tongue, in consequence of the incessant betel-chewing, had been attacked in a similar manner as his teeth. The chin is for the most part without any marked characteristic, and is usually rather retreating. The maxillary bones are broad and projecting, and the zygoma has a rather bold curve. The ears are small, but the flaps on the other hand are so broad, that when pierced they are ornamented with a piece of bamboo an inch thick. Some of the natives make use of this broad aperture to store away cigars. The thin eye-brows do not curve over the whole of the superior arch of the eye. The hair for the most part is beautiful, thick, black, and soft, in many instances depending low on both sides. The beard is universally very thin, and instances of mustachios or goatees are very rarely encountered. However a beard does not seem to be classed among those objects which add to the Nicobar ideal of beauty. At least, as often as they found an opportunity of seizing a pair of scissors from our dressing-cases, we used always to see the natives eagerly setting about extirpating the few hairs, which despite all their endeavours would persist in appearing upon the upper lip on either side of the mouth. The expression of their face is grave, tranquil, and rather *insouciant*.

Passing over Singapore we pause for a moment at Java, where Dr. Scherzer had an opportunity of observing that singular disease, the Beri-Beri, which begins with intermittent fever, and generally ends with paralysis of the spinal chord. He states that, in the year 1857, of 500 patients no fewer than 348 were attacked with this frightful complaint, of whom 249 died within a brief space. The opium-inspired crime of running a-muck appears to be as prevalent now as ever in the streets of Batavia. Dr. Scherzer says:

In the chief streets of Batavia the stranger comes upon some small open watch-houses, or rather huts, consisting simply of four poles and a roof of palm thatch in which is suspended a long, slender piece of wood (*Tong-tong*), which is used for three different objects. The Javanese who in this little hut is watching over the property and personal safety of the inhabitants, strikes the *Tong-tong* with a sort of drum-stick, in order to announce the hours of the night, or to give notice of the outbreak of a fire, or in case of any one *running a-muck*. This singular phenomenon, in which a Malay with open knife or drawn dagger rushes madly through the streets, and seeks to kill every one he encounters, occurs perhaps a dozen times a year. The first murder is very probably intentional, the offspring of hate or revenge, but that once accomplished, the murderer, usually under the influence of opium, runs recklessly forward through the streets, with the wild cry of "Amok"—"Amok" (Kill!—Kill!), knocking down and stabbing whoever he encounters. As one can only approach the miscreant at the peril of one's life, there is kept in these watch-houses a peculiarly constructed weapon of long wooden staves, and shaped at the upper end not unlike a hay-fork, with which the desperate wretch can be seized. The various methods in which the Tong-tong is struck at once conveys notice as to which one of the three announcements conveyed by the instrument it is the watchman's object to make.

We have only reached the great Indian archipelago and fine our space exhausted. Unwillingly, therefore, we leave undescribed the sequel of Dr. Scherzer's narrative, which abounds with instruction and entertainment throughout. Amongst collections of 'Voyages and Travels,' his work will hold an honorable place.

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.—Persons may out-grow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become active and strong in limb and in muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye and pales the roses on beauty's cheek, while crowfeet and furrows, and wrinkles and lost teeth, and gray hairs and bald heads, and tottering limbs and limping, most sadly mar the human form divine. But, dim as the eye is, and pallid and sunken as may be the face, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, beauty will be still expresed by growing kindly.

AN American paper states that those who go round with what is styled the contribution-box in Californian churches plead and argue the case in the pews as they go along. The following dialogue, it is said, took place upon one of these gentry and an honest-looking miner. Parson L—— extended the box to Bill, and he slowly shook his head. "Come, William, give something," said the parson. "Can't do it," replied Bill. "Why not? Is not the cause a good one?" "Yes, good enough; but I am not able to give anything," answered Bill. "Pooh, pooh! I know better; you must give me a better reason than that." Well, I owe too much money; I must be just before I am generous, you know." "But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe anyone else." "That's true, Parson, but He ain't pushing me like the rest of my creditors."

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—PROSPECT COTTAGE, Camballa Hill. For particulars, enquire of Messrs. HEERJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE, No. 7, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FROM THE 15TH PROXIMO.—A large commodious and airy Upper Storied House, with Godown and Stable, situated No. 4 Bake house Lane, Rampart Row, well adopted for an Office or Bank, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.
23rd March 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.
The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. TOD, HEATLY & Co., London.

		Rs. per doz.
Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown	,,	35
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality Brand, R. Tod and James	,,	38
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	,,	30
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	,,	20
Do. very dry, White Seal	,,	26
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	30
Brandy, fine Old Pale	,,	36
Do. do. Brown	,,	36

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THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal........Amontillado	per dozen	28
Bronze do. / White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	,,	30
Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	,,	24
Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margux	,,	34
Leoville	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	22
Medoc	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul.....Quarts	,,	40
Do. ...A.DePaul.....Pints	,,	21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	36
Do. ...do ......Pints	,,	19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	,,	38
MOSELLE do do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	,,	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London	,,	
Do..................Hollands, in cases	,,	
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

JUST ARRIVED.
JEWANJEE EDJLJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

Business Announcemets.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.
Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.
D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C., London, 17th November, 1862.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill if required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS.
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

TO SPORTSMEN.
A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire-arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knives, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsmen made.
All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.
A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times, Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs, as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.
For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort, work or orders may be sent or left at Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN'S, which will meet attention.
Terms, cash on receipt of work, and if from Out-stations reference for payment.
Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills Tardeo.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and, above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE, No. 7, Byculla Road, has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, and those at Outstations that she has just received "Overland" per steamer *Orissa*, the following, viz.:—
White and Colored Kid Gloves, (Ladies).
Crinoline Bonnets, "White," "Black," "Brown" and "Drab".
Ladies Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Boys and Girls Crinoline and Straw Hats.
Fancy Feathers and Feather Rosettes.
Black, White, and Colored silks.
Cardinibus Collapsing Jupons.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Black and white Burnouses.
French Corsets.
Also on hand,
Muslin Dresses.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Ditto.
White Brilliants, Dorias and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Colored Mohair Dresses with Burnous to Match.
White and Colored Llama Shawls.
Black Silk Mantles.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Rich Colored Silk Dresses.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Gold Combs and Fancy Buckles.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Embroidered and Plain French Cambric Handkerchiefs.
All requisites for Weddings and Mourning constantly in stock. All orders carefully and promptly executed.
N. B.—No notice can be taken of orders from Out-stations unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
18th March 1863.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.
To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.
For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties;—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up
In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Bareges, Soie des Fees, Moussstine de Soie &c., &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.
Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.
The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular*.
The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue publifavorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.
Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up collars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultra, Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots aud Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains*, &c.

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.
Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts*.

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS and MOSQUITOS NETS.
Bombay, December 25, 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.
T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.
T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.
Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.
Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemen.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.
Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.
Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Business Announcements.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, OWNERS, AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Auction Sale at Madras on 15th April, on account and risk of those concerned.—The wrought iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2700 tons register, with 350 horse power engines, as she lays stranded in seven feet water near Madras. Also on the beach, Power and top masts and yards, wire-rope rigging, chains, Anchors and Sundries.
OAKES & Co., Auctioneers.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS, HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—TURNER, Secretary.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.
Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
On TUESDAY next the 14th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T. R. Twills, Cambrics and Mulls, Grey T. Cloth, one Case of Toys, and fancy Articles, one Case Walking Sticks, and Riding and Hunting Whips, Table Shades and Candlesticks, Plated Ware, Gunny and Canvas Bags, Cotton Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Hydrabad Carpets, Woollen Cloth, a few dozen of Porter, and Sundry other Articles.

SALE OF MACHINERY.
Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, the undermentioned Machinery of the S. S. *Scindian*, as it lies at the Victoria Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.
One pair 100 Horse Power, Marine Engines, by Scott, Sinclair & Co., Greenock; with spare Copper Pipes, Brasses, &c., and 2 nearly new Boilers.

SALE OF COTTON.
On THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co., on account and risk of Shah Maljee Sewjee, 26 candies Mooltan Dhera Cotton, and 46 small Docras of the same Cotton, in all about 36 candies.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, new Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office. The date of sale to be made known hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th April 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF BEER.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M.. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, in a Godown at the Grant Buildings, Colaba
35 Hhds. Allsopp's Beer.
Bombay, 14th April 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
AN AUCTION SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMANSTORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, No. 27, FORT.
By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Shop, in Apollo Street, No. 27, Fort, all that remaining valuable stock of Oilmanstores, Wines and other Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Persian and Cambay Carpets, Table Argend Lamps, Mahogany and Blackwood Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Writing Tables, Kegs of Red Lead, large Carriage Lamps, Plated Mounted, few Cases of assorted Lozenges, Kegs of Iron Rivets, Carriage Axles, several dozen Hand Mirrors, Hand Gloves, a Case of Wooden Pencils, and Pewter Snuff Boxes, a Turner's Lathe, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On or about the 16th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. of the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glassware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round hotwater Curry Dishes, Handsome 4-light Chandelabra Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Pot, open worked Bottlestands, Chased Salver, Fruit Knives in case, Fish Knife and Fork, half a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, single and Chamber Candlesticks, a complete set of English made Silver "fiddle pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second hand Cutlery, Adam's Revolver, &c., and the furniture carved Blackwood such as Sets of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze single, and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Poys, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French" Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and pridieu Chairs, Whatnots, Vases, and Figures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles &c.
AT 1 P.M.
A very light English built Brougham with Lamps, Shafts, &c. by "Thrupp Maberly" of London, made to order, with a pair of serviceable Bay Carriage Horses, and set of Plated Mounted Harness complete.
One double seated English built Phaeton, with a Pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.
One Handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single and double Harness, &c.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th April 1863.

BENNETT & CO.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Property, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Captain J. YOUNG, I.N., the same comprising a set of Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Stands, Waiters, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, a set of Silver Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Side, Sofa, and Dining Tables, Easy, Prediou, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboards, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Music Stands, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, a Bagatelle Table, a Race Game, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Cutlery, Books, Plants, &c. &c.
AT 1 P. M.
1 Four-seated Open Carriage, with a pair of Bay Horses, and Harness.
1 Office Shigram.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 16th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL.
On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of F. D. FAITHFULL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view on or after the 15th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of CLEMENT D. LEGGATT, Esq., proceeding to England. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable Household property, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, Slate Billiard Table, &c., of the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY, Esq., C.S., Member of Council.
Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th April 1863.

Business Announcements.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs. 6
Raisins, Do. a box	,, 6
Rahat Loucomu, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	,, 6

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret

J. B. Ducaule	Rs. 18 per doz.
Claret, ditto	,, 12 do.
Brandy, ditto	,, 18 do.
Do. ditto	,, 14 do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	,, 34 do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	,, 24 do.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.
They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice

Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs.		50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from	20 to	35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved	25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from	20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month, Lever		700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever		600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds		400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved		300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.
FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
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FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
First Issue 25,000 Shares.
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The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.
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The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.
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THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.
The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.
The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

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